The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

A Square Vote on the Tariff Question.

Reconstruction of Georgia Again in Review.

Two Georgia Delegations and the Old Senators on Hand.

Material Reduction of the Estimates.

Supreme Court Decision on the Legal Tender Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The leading feature of Congress to-day was a pretty square and important vote on the tariff question, which has dealt the pending bill, in an indirect way, a severe blow, and presented an almost united Western front against a high tariff. The matter came up for consideration without debate, in the shape of some resolutions offered on Monday last by Judge Marshall, of Illinois, which, in effect, proposed that the House should declare that the tariff should be adjusted substantially to a revenue standard. The friends of the tariff moved to table these declaratory resolutions, and finally, after four or five votes, carried their motion, in a full House, by only thirteen majority. During this struggle, the result was at one time against the tariff. The House was divided by tellers and stood 61 to 62, and the Speaker was about to give his casting vote, when Julian, of Indiana, came up and voted against a high tariff, thus making the result 61 to 62. But the protectionists got the ayes and nays ordered, rallied their forces and carried the day by the majority already named. But the result has created a feeling of despondency among the Pennsylvanians, who openly acknowledge that the new tariff bill stands a very slim chance of passage by the House.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA

is again to pass in review before Congress. A special meeting of the Reconstruction Committee is called for to-morrow, to consider the question of the admission of that State. To-day official notice of the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments was submitted to the House by Gen. Butler. A singular proceeding, as it should have come either from the President or State Department, and referred to that committee. The most interesting question which arises from this second reconstruction of the State, is whether the Senators elected under the first reconstruction hold over and are entitled to their seats. While it is not believed that this committee will go so far as to attempt to judge of the qualifications of persons elected to the Senate, it is understood that the more Radical members go beyond that question, and propose to treat the Legislature as created by Gen. Terry the same as if the State had not been recognized once before. In that event, of course it will be maintained that new Senators must be elected. Messrs. Hill and Mills, who were elected to the Senate in 1869, have arrived here to await the disposition of this important question. Two delegations are also on hand, one to expose the manner in which Georgia has been again reconstructed, and another to urge the immediate admission of the State.

ANOTHER APPROPRIATION BILL

was submitted to the House to-day with the amounts not only largely reduced as compared with last year, but cut down one half from the estimates submitted by the Administration. This was the Indian bill, which usually calls for such large appropriations. The total reduction for the next fiscal year is over $3,000,000, while the estimates are cut down over $2,000,000. It is thus seen that the Appropriation Committee sustain the charge of extravagance which has been made against the Administration.

ROCK ISLAND R. R. BRIDGE.

The House to-day passed a bill amendatory of a previous act to authorize a single track only across the Rock Island bridge, which the Government is building, and to place the wagon road below, provided that the whole cost of the bridge does not exceed one million of dollars. The Secretary of War directs the change.

BRIDGING THE MISSOURI.

Mr. Asper, of Missouri, introduced a bill to-day, which simply authorizes the St. Joseph and Denver railroad to build a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth, under the same restrictions as are imposed by the act of July 27, 1862. It was referred.

WYOMING.

The President to-day signed an act to create a land district in Wyoming Territory.

CHANGING FRONT.

Since sending previous dispatches the Georgia Rads have consulted the President, who says that he has changed his opinion, and now believes that the recognized Legislature has the right to elect new Senators.

The new Justice of the Supreme Court, nominated to-day, does not seem to meet with much greater favor among Senators than did the nomination of Judge Hoar. It is maintained Mr. Bradley never held any judicial position; that he is a lawyer of only fair abilities, which have been devoted of late to the patent law; that he is geographically misplaced—instead of being taken from a Southern Circuit Court, his residence in New Jersey is only fifty miles from that of Judge Strong, who is appointed at the same time for the Pennsylvania Circuit. Mr. Bradley was recommended principally by Ex-Governor Ward, of New Jersey, and Secretary Robeson. Judge Strong has been on the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania, but resigned a year or two ago. He was formerly a Democratic member of Congress, but of late years has acted with the Republicans.

THE BANKING COMMITTEE

continued to hear evidence to-day regarding the leaks of Secretary Boutwell's telegram about gold sales. The testimony has established the fact that on the panic Friday the telegram to sell gold was delayed somewhere before it reached the Assistant Treasurer's. The New York reporter named Barksdale, who was to make such startling revelations, has only been able to give hearsay evidence, which has been pretty generally ignored by the Committee.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Jas. P. Bradley, of New Jersey, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

William Strong, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

John W. Longyear, District Judge of the Eastern District of Michigan.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

The opinion delivered to-day by Chief Justice Chase on the legal tender question is very long, and after an able review of the case it says:

On no one question of general constitutionality, and not very many perhaps of general expediency of legislation by which currency notes have been authorized in recent years, but doubt is expressed as to the power to declare a particular class of these notes to be legal tenders in the payment of pre-existing debts. The only ground upon which this power is asserted is not that the issue of notes was an appropriate and plainly adopted means for carrying on the war, for that is admitted; but the making of them a legal tender to the extent mentioned was such a means.

Now, we have seen that all the notes issued were not declared legal tenders, that they constituted a very large proportion, and that they circulated freely without discount. It may be said that this equality in circulation and credit was due to the provision made by law for the redemption of this paper in legal-tender notes; but this provision, if at all useful in this respect, was of trifling importance compared with that which made them receivable for Government dues. All modern history testifies that, in time of war especially, when taxes are augmented, large loans negotiated, and heavy disbursements made, notes issued by authority of government, and made receivable for dues to government, always obtain at first a ready circulation, and even when not redeemable by coin on demand are as little, and usually less, subject to depreciation than any other description of notes for the redemption of which no better provision is made; and the history of the legislation under consideration is, that it was upon this quality of legal tenders that reliance of a circulation was originally placed; for the receivability clause appears to have been in the original draft of the bill, while the legal tender clause seems to have been introduced at a later stage of its progress. These facts certainly are not without weight as evidence that all useful purposes of the notes would have been fully answered without making them legal tenders for pre existing debts.

It is denied, indeed, by eminent writers, that the quality of legal tender adds anything at all to the credit or usefulness of the Government notes. They insist, on the contrary, that it impairs both. However this may be, it must be remembered that it is as a means to an end to be obtained by the action of the Government, that implied power of making notes a legal tender in all payments is claimed under the Constitution. Now how far is the Government helped by this means? Certainly it cannot obtain new supplies or services at a cheaper rate, for no one will take notes for more than they are worth. At the time of a new contract the price will rise in the ratio of the depreciation, and this is all that could happen if the notes were not made legal tender.

But it may be said that depreciation will be less to him who takes them from the Government, if the Government will pledge to him its powers to compel his creditors to receive them at par in payment. This is, as we have seen, by no means certain. If the quantity issued be excessive and redemption uncertain and remote, great depreciation will take place. If, on the other hand, the quantity is only adequate to the demands of business and confidence in early redemption is strong, the notes will circulate freely, whether made legal tender or not. But if it be admitted that some increase of availability is derived from making the notes legal tender under new contracts, it by no means follows that any appreciable advantage is gained by compelling creditors to receive them in satisfaction of pre-existing debts; and there is abundant evidence that whatever benefit is possible from that compulsion to some individuals is outweighed by losses of property, derangement of business, fluctuations of currency and values, and increase of prices to people and Government, and the long train of evils which flow from the use of an irredeemable paper currency. It is true that these evils are not to be attributed altogether to making it a legal tender, but this increases these evils. It certainly widens their extent and protracts their continuance.

We are unable to persuade ourselves that any expedient of this sort is an appropriate and plainly adapted means for the exercise power to declare and carry on war. If it adds nothing to the utility of notes it cannot be upheld as means to the end in furtherance of which notes are issued. Nor can it in our judgment be upheld as such if, while facilitating in some degree the circulation of notes, it debases and injures currency in its proper use to a much greater degree. These considerations seem to us equally applicable to power to regulate commerce and borrow money. Both powers necessarily involve the use of money by the people and by Government, but neither, as we think, carries with it, as an appropriate and plainly adapted means to its exercise, the power of making circulating notes legal tenders in payment of pre-existing debts.

But there is another view which seems to us decisive. To whatever express power implied, the power in question may be referred, in the rules stated by Chief Justice Marshall the words appropriate, plainly adapted and really calculated, are qualified by the limitation that the means must be not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Nothing so prohibited or inconsistent can be regarded as appropriate or plainly adapted, or really calculated means to any end.

Let us inquire then, first, whether making bills of credit legal tender to the extent indicated is consistent with the spirit of the Constitution. Among the great cardinal purposes of that instrument, no one is more conspicuous or more venerable than the establishment of justice, and what was intended by the establishment of justice in the minds of people who ordained it is, happily, not a matter of disputation. It is not left to inference or conjecture, and especially in its relations to contracts. When the Constitution was undergoing discussion in the Convention, the Congress of the confederation was engaged in the consideration of the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio the only territory subject at that time to its regulation and control. By this ordinance, certain fundamental articles of compact were established between the original States and the people of the States and Territories for the purpose, to use its own language, of extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty among these Republics, as the States united under the confederation by their laws and Constitutions, were called. Among these fundamental principles was this, is just preservation of rights and property: "It is understood and declared that no law ought ever be made or have force in said Territory that shall, in any matter whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements bona fide, without fraud previously formed."

The same principles found a more condensed expression in that most valuable provision of the Constitution of the United States, ever recognized as an efficient safeguard against intrigue, that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. It is true that this prohibition is not applied in terms to the Government of the United States. Congress has express power to enact bankrupt laws, and we do not say that law made in the execution of any other express power which incidentally impairs the obligation of a contract can be held to be unconstitutional for that reason, but we think it clear that those who framed, and those who adopted the Constitution intended that the spirit of this prohibition should pervade the entire body of legislation, and that justice, which the Constitution was ordained to establish, was not thought by them to be compatible with legislation of an opposite tendency. In other words we cannot doubt that law not made in pursuance of an express power which necessarily and in its direct operation impairs the obligation of contracts is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution.

Another provision found in the fifth amendment must be considered in this connection. We refer to that which ordains that private property shall not be taken for public use without compensation. This provision is kindred in spirit to that which forbids legislation impairing obligations of contracts, but unlike that it is addressed directly and solely to National government. It does not in terms prohibit legislation which appropriates the private property of one class of citizens to the use of another class; but if such property cannot be taken for the benefit of all without compensation it is difficult to understand how it can be so taken for the benefit of part without violating the spirit of the prohibition.

But there is another provision in the same amendment which, in our judgment, cannot have its full and intended effect, unless construed as a direct prohibition of the legislation which we have been considering. It is that which declares no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It is not doubted that all the provisions of the amendment operate directly as a limitation and restraint of the legislative powers conferred by the Constitution. The question is whether an act which compels all those who hold contracts for the payment of gold or silver money to accept in payment a currency of inferior value deprives such persons of property without due process of law.

It is quite clear that whatever may be the operation of such an act the process of law makes no part of it. Does it deprive any person of property? A very large proportion of property of civilized men exists in form of contracts. These contracts almost invariably stipulate for the payment of money, and we have already seen that contracts in the United States prior to the act under consideration for the payment of money were contracts to pay sums specified in gold and silver coin, and it is beyond doubt that holders of these contracts were and are as fully entitled to the protection of a constitutional provision as the holders of any other description of property. But it may be said that holders of no description of property are protected by it from legislation which incidentally, only, impairs its value; and it may be urged, in illustration, that holders of stock in a turnpike, a bridge, or manufacturing corporation, or an insurance company or bank, cannot by authorizing similar works or corporations reduce its price in market. But all this does not appear to meet the real difficulty. In the cases mentioned injury is purely contingent and incidental. In the case we are considering it is direct and inevitable. If in the case mentioned the holders of stock were required to convey it on demand to any one who should think fit to offer half value for it, analogy would be more obvious.

No one probably could be found to contend that an act enforcing the acceptance of 50 or 75 acres of land in satisfaction of a contract to convey 100 would not come within the prohibition against arbitrary deprivation of property. We confess ourselves unable to perceive any solid distinction between such an act and an act compelling all citizens to accept in satisfaction of all contracts for money one-half or three-quarters or any other proportion less than the whole of the value actually due according to their terms. It is difficult to conceive what debt would take private property without process of law, if such an act would not. We are obliged to conclude that an act making mere promises to pay dollars a legal tender in payment of debts previously contracted, is not a means appropriate, plainly adapted or really calculated to carry into effect any express power vested in Congress; that such an act is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and that it is prohibited by the Constitution. It is not surprising that amid the tumult of the late civil war, and under the influence of apprehensions for the safety of the Republic almost universal, different views never before entertained by American statesmen or jurists were adopted by many. The time was not favorable to considerate reflection upon the constitutional limits of legislation or executive authority. If power was assumed from patriotic motives, its assumption found ready justification in patriotic hearts. Many who doubted yielded their doubts. Many who did not doubt were silent. Some who were strongly averse to making Government notes a legal tender felt themselves constrained to acquiesce in the views of advocates of the measure. Not a few who then insisted upon its necessity or acquiesced in that view, have, since the return of peace, and under the influence of calmer times, reconsidered their conclusions, and now concur in the views which we have just announced.

These conclusions seem to be fully sanctioned by the letter and spirit of the Constitution. We are obliged, therefore, to hold that the defendant in error was not bound to receive from the plaintiff the currency tendered to him in payment of the note made before the passage of the act of February 25th, 1862. It follows that the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky must be affirmed.

DISSENTING OPINION BY JUSTICE MILLER.

After arguing the case at much length, he says: "The legal tender clauses of the statutes under consideration were based emphatically by those who enacted them upon their necessity to further borrowing of money, and maintaining the army and navy. It was done reluctantly and with hesitation, and only after the necessity had been demonstrated, and had become imperative. Our statesmen had been trained in schools which looked upon such legislation with something more than distrust. The debates of the two houses of Congress show that on this necessity alone could this clause of the bill have been carried, and they also prove, as I think, very clearly the existence of that necessity. The history of that gloomy time is not to be readily forgotten by the lover of his country, and will forever remain a full, clear, and ample vindication of the exercise of this power by Congress, as its results have demonstrated the sagacity of those who originated and carried through the measure. Certainly it seems to the best judgment that I can bring to bear on the subject that this law was a necessity in the most stringent sense in which that word can be used. But it is said that the law is in conflict with the spirit if not the letter of several provisions of the Constitution. Undoubtedly it is a law impairing the obligations of contracts made before its passage; but while the Constitution forbids States to pass such laws, it does not forbid Congress. On the contrary, Congress is expressly authorized to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, the object of which is to discharge debtors from obligations of their contracts; and in pursuance of this power Congress has three times passed such law, which is in every instance operated on contracts made before it was passed. Such a law is now in force. So it is said that the provisions that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, and that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due course of law are opposed to the acts under consideration. The argument is too fine for my perception by which the indirect effect of a new public measure in depreciating the value of lands, stocks, bonds, and other contracts render such laws invalid, as taking private property for public use, or as depriving the owner of it without due course of law. A declaration of war with a maritime power would thus be unconstitutional, because the value of every ship abroad is lessened 25 or 30 per cent., and those at home almost as much. The abolition of the tariff on iron or sugar would, in like manner, destroy the furnaces and sink the capital employed in the manufacture of these articles. Yet no statesman, however warm an advocate of high tariffs, has claimed that to abolish such duties would be as unconstitutional as taking private property. If the principle be sound, every successive issue of Government bonds during the war was void, because, by increasing the public debt, it made those already in private hands less valuable. The whole argument is the injustice of the law; injustice which, if it ever existed, will be repeated by now holding it void. If this opposition to the spirit of the Constitution is too abstract and unintelligible for application to courts of justice, and is above all dangerous grounds on which to declare legislation of Congress void by decision court, it would authorize this court to enforce theoretical views of the genius of our government or vague notions of the spirit of the Constitution and of abstract justice by declaring void laws which did not square with them.

It substitutes ideas of policy for judicial construction, an indefinite code of ethics for the Constitution, and a court of justice for the National Legislature. Upon the enactment of these legal-tender laws they were received with almost universal acquiescence as valid payments—were made legal-tender notes for debts in existence when the law was passed to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars, though gold was the only lawful tender when the debts were contracted. An equal if not larger amount is now due under contracts made since their passage, under the belief that these legal tenders would be valid payment.

The two Houses of Congress, the President who signed the bill, and fifteen State courts of last resort, being all but one that have passed upon the question, have expressed belief in the constitutionality of these laws. With all this great weight of authority, this strong concurrence of opinion among those who have passed upon the question before we have been called to decide it, whose duty it was as much as it is ours to pass upon it in the light of the Constitution, are we to revise their action, to disturb contracts and to declare them void because the necessity for its enactment does not appear so strong to us as it did to Congress, or so clear as it was to other courts? Such is not my idea of the relative functions of the legislative and judicial departments of the Government. Where there is a choice of means the selection is with Congress, and not with the courts. If the act to be considered is in any sense essential to the execution of an acknowledged power, the degree of that necessity is for the legislature, and not for the court to determine. In a case in Wheaton the court says that where the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any object intrusted to the Government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the Judicial Department and tread on legislative ground. This court disclaims all pretensions to such power. This sound exposition of the duties of the court, in this class of cases, relieves me from any embarrassment or hesitation in the case before me. If I had entertained doubts of the constitutionality of the law, I must have held the law valid until these doubts became convictions, but as I have a very decided opinion that Congress acted within the scope of its authority, I must hold the law to be constitutional, and dissent from the opinion of the court. I am authorized to say that Mr. Justice Swayne and Mr. Justice Davis concur in this opinion.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

The case of the Providence Rubber Co. vs. Chas Goodyear's executors, was decided as in the court below in favor of Goodyear.

OTHER CASES.

In the cases of the St. Louis Public Schools vs. Risley and others, and the same vs. Schoenthaler and others, judgment was given for defendants.

In the case of the Burlington and Missouri railroad co. vs. Tremont county, Iowa, was decided in favor of the company.

PIG LEAD.

In reply to a resolution of the House, the Secretary of War reports that public interests would be subserved by selling some 35,000,000 pounds of pig lead on hand at various arsenals, and that legal authority therefor is believed to have already been granted by joint resolution of July, 1868.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Telegrams from Havana to-day fully confirm the reports relative to continued advances of the Spaniards through insurgent districts.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections to-day by one majority agreed to report a bill to the House providing that all cases of contested elections shall be tried separately by a jury drawn from members of the House, each party having the right to challenge until twelve are drawn. The committee will next take the Louisiana case of Lusham against Ryan from the Fourth district, both sides of arguments having been filed to-day.

GEORGIA.

A delegation of Georgians, composed of Mr. Conley, President State Senate, Speaker pro tem., Mr. Tweedy, Judges Gibson, Parrott and Harrold, of the Superior Court, John Rice, and others, called upon President Grant to-day and had an interview of over an hour, during which a thorough discussion of the political situation of Georgia was engaged in, the delegation being desirous of ascertaining the President's views.

The President stated that he had been first impressed with the idea that all acts of the Legislature made previously to the expulsion of the colored members had been legal and binding, and that the elections of Senators were to hold good, but that upon more mature reflection and investigation he was satisfied the present Legislature organized was the first Legislature, and that all action should be commenced *de novo*. He inquired who the Republicans would elect U. S. Senators? In response to which the delegation stated that no nominations had yet been made, but they probably would be on Monday following. They had no doubt of electing loyal Representatives. During the conversation the President mentioned that both himself and Gen. Sherman had entire confidence in General Terry's judgment and ability, and that they expected him here in a few days, when they would be fully advised by him as to affairs in that State.

The delegation also expressed confidence in Gen. Terry.

NASHVILLE.

The Constitutional Convention—Offices Vacated—Repression of Lawlessness.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.—The Constitutional Convention to-day decided, by a vote of 36 to 20, that all civil officers in the State, the Governor and members of the Legislature, excepted, shall vacate their places on the ratification of the amended constitution. The convention refused, by a decided vote, to exempt magistrates and circuit and chancery court clerks. The last Thursday in July has been fixed upon as the day for the election of judicial officers to fill vacancies, and the supreme court shall be composed of six judges until 1873, when, on a vacancy occurring, the court shall be composed of five judges thereafter.

The stern and repressive measures of the Legislature in regard to lawlessness has already been productive of good results. There has been but very little criminal developments of any kind of late.

EVANSVILLE.

Opening of the New Tobacco Warehouse.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 7.—W. S. Ford's magnificent tobacco sales warehouse was inaugurated to-day with much eclat. Sales were made of 41 hhds, at $5 to $11 50 for frozen lugs to good ordinary leaf. An inaugural address was delivered by Hiram E. Read. Many strangers on the breaks, and spirited bidding. A pleasant time was the order of the day.

Illness of Judge T. T. Alexander.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

COLUMBUS, KY., Feb. 6.—Judge T. T. Alexander, our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, is severely ill of hemorrhage, at his residence in this place.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 7.—The Senate Alabama and Chattanooga railroad bill passed the House, with an amendment that $2,000,000 in State bonds should be loaned, in place of $3,000,000, as provided in the original bill. The Senate will undoubtedly concur in the House amendment.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—The Senate rejected the Fifteenth amendment by a vote of 13 against 8. The House requested Jersey Congressmen to urge the repeal of the franking law.

UTAH.

Woman Suffrage—The Mormon Question.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 7.—In the Legislature Saturday the woman's suffrage bill passed the House.

The Deseret Evening News of this date publishes a long reply to Schuyler Colfax's article on the Mormon question.

Justifiable Homicide.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Feb. 7.—Geo. Pierce, the man who was shot by a policeman in this city a few nights ago, died from the effect of his wounds to-day. The shooting was done in self-defense, and is regarded as entirely justifiable.

NEW YORK.

Arrangements for the McFarland Trial.

Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin, Dealers in Stocks and Bonds.

The Sensation in Broad Street Yesterday.

The Missionary Movement Among Fallen Women, Thieves and Sailors.

Reappearance of Rev. Horace Cook.

State of the Money Market

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—In the Court of General Sessions to-day, after Judge Bedford had rendered his decision, refusing to transfer the Richardson-McFarland trial to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. Spencer, one of the counsel for McFarland, rose and said: "May it please the court, in the case of Daniel McFarland, indicted for murder, his counsel desire to state to the court that they are making the most vigorous preparations for the trial, and confidently expect to be ready by four weeks from to-day; that in any event, in the contingency of any obstacles, they are perfectly confident that they will be ready by five weeks from to-day. They deem it proper to make this announcement in order that in view of the fact that the District Attorney and the court, in contemplation of the somewhat protracted length of the trial, may make the proper arrangements."

THE LADY BROKERS.

Two policemen had to be stationed the entire day in front of the offices of the lady brokers to keep out the crowd of callers. The offices, 34 Broad street, where Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin are now transacting business in stocks and bonds, were visited by hundreds of brokers, all of whom had "business" with the firm. A large sign warned visitors that no admission was allowed "except on business." The ladies are thoroughly in earnest, and feel considerably annoyed at the damaging statements made by some of the sensation papers in regard to their intentions and operations in the midst of our financial center. It has been again stated to-day that the lady brokers are really backed by Commodore Vanderbilt, who, it is said, assists them in their business by his vast experience, and warns them not to mind the jeers of the press or the public. He is reported to have told them this morning to act independently of outside clamor, and not to take notice of the statements in the press. Says the Commodore, "They'll say next that I have eloped with them." The agent of the Arcade Railway Company states that he is indebted to the ladies for an introduction to Commodore Vanderbilt, and now that the Commodore has taken hold of the enterprise the lady brokers will be enabled to deal largely in the stock of the company. For the present the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co. are the great sensation on the street, and the bulls and bears find great relief from the turmoil of the long-room in a few minutes' chat with the lady brokers.

THE CITY MISSIONARIES.

This has been a great day among the city missionaries. At two o'clock this afternoon the first prayer meeting was held in Kit Burns' rat pit, on Water street, in the presence of a large number of fallen women, pickpockets, thieves, and sailors, with a sprinkling of honest and pious people. The place was dedicated by Bishop Jones, in the front room, which was formerly occupied as a bar, where poisonous liquors were dispensed for years to thousands of hardened criminals, and where Burns kept his favorite dogs. The decanters and casks have given place to neat settees and tables, and the pictures of noted prize-fighters and fighting dogs, which once adorned the walls, have been removed, leaving nothing but its reputation to designate the previous character of the place. The entire place has been changed into a home for fallen women, and already six girls who promise to reform occupy rooms in the establishment. Daily prayer meetings are to be held at noon. Kit Burns says he will let these people stay there just so long as they pay the rent. If they don't, he'll put the whole crew out in less than no time. He still runs a liquor saloon next door and in order to reach the platform the ministers and others were obliged to pass through his place much to the edification of his assembled guests. Here the most blasphemous language was indulged in, and it is quite possible that Kit's conversion is as far off as ever.

HORACE COOKE

was seen in Astoria yesterday.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The result of the U. S. Supreme Court decision was first to put up the price of gold, and then to put it down; also to put down the prices of stocks, and then to put them up. The money market is abundantly supplied with capital at 4 to 6 per cent. on call, with Governments and mixed collaterals. Prime acceptances are current at 6 per cent., and prime indorsed business notes at 7 to 8 per cent.

BONDS.

The Government bond market was steady, with a moderate business. The fluctuations were unusually slight, in view of the changes in the gold premium. The Central Pacific bonds were in active demand, and strong here at 95⅛@95¼, and in Frankfort at 76¾ in gold. At the close very few of these bonds were offering, and parties having orders for round lots found it impossible to execute the same without materially advancing the price. Union Pacific advanced to 86¾@86⅞, and the land grants to 66¾@67. At 5 P. M. the general market closed steady.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 121, advanced to 121¼, and declined to 120¾. After the Board adjourned the quotations were 120⅝@120¾ at the close.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened strong and gradually improved until the Supreme Court decision on the legal tender act was announced on the street. There was increased activity in the entire railway list, and the business was well distributed at the highest point touched. In the afternoon, when the decision of the Court was made public New York Central stock and scrip declined about 2 per cent., from the fact that the company has $2,000,000 bonds falling due, and as the same were issued previous to 1862, it was inferred that they would have to be paid in gold. The decline in New York Central dragged down the entire list from ¼ to 1 per cent. At the close there was a general recovery from the lowest point and the market was firm.

ROCK ISLAND SHARES.

The governing committee of the Stock Exchange to-day directed the committee on additions to the stock list to obtain from the Corn Exchange Bank, the register of the Rock Island Company, a written guarantee that it would comply with the by-laws of the Stock Exchange, and empowered the President of the Board to restore the stock to the regular call when such guarantee should be given.

The miscellaneous shares were active and firm in the morning, but dull and lower at the close.

[To the Associated Press.]

A $20,000,000 FRAUD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The arrest of F. A. Stevens, an ex-United States Inspector and Gauger, appears to have been made in St. Louis, by officers from this city. It is said that the frauds perpetrated by Stevens and a number of business men here will aggregate to $20,000,000. In one case of thirty-two thousand barrels of proof spirits the Government is said to have received only one thousand dollars, where it was entitled to twenty-five thousand dollars. Stevens was brought to New York, and has been committed to answer.

THOMPSON'S PICTURE COLLECTION.

The sale of Thompson's collection of pictures was opened to-day. Bidding was spirited, and prices, although low, were fair for the poorer pictures which were offered to-day.

FROM HAVANA.

The Spanish frigate Victo is arrived to-day from Havana.

COMPOUNDING FELONIES.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, Judge Ingraham charged the grand jury that all agreements with persons who have committed felonies not to prosecute them if they return portions of the stolen property are illegal, and the offenders should be brought to trial.

A Royal Gift.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The School of Mines of Columbia College have been presented with a valuable collection of minerals by the Czar.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

LONDON, Feb. 7—Midnight.—Mr. Auster, the representative of a large American shipping company, has concluded the purchase of the Deptford Government dock yards. It is specially intended for iron ship-building.

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The reassembling of the Parliament to-morrow forms a theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The general impression is that while the administration is so overwhelmingly strong the opposition will be hopeless. The only hope of the latter will be to create divisions in the liberal ranks.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Indo-European Telegraph Co. have just completed their line from London direct to India. This line is composed of land wire and cables, and runs via Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Teheran (Persia) through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, &c. Messages will be taken from all stations in the United States after the 15th inst., at the following rates in gold—to Kurrachee for 20 words, $8 10; 20 words, $12 38. To the States west of Chittagong, 10 words, $9 25; 20 words $14 25. To stations east of Chittagong, 10 words, $10 25; 20 words $15 25. Every additional 10 words [illegible] beyond 20 words will be charged 1-12th of ten word rate. Chittagong is about 92 degrees east longitude.

AMERICAN CREDIT.

The Times this morning reprints a great portion of an editorial article from the New York Times of January 24th, and comments approvingly on the latter's assertion that American credit is dying in Europe, because ruffians slay it at home.

FRANCE.

THE ROCHEFORT AFFAIR.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—In the Corps Legislatif, M. Cremieux rose and said he desired to question the Minister concerning the Rochefort affair.

M. Ollivier replied that he would not await the result of an investigation, but would do his duty.

Mr. Cremieux rejoined that it was precisely as to what the Ministers considered their duty that he sought to inquire, and the Chamber would desire that this should be answered at once. He then proceeded to make a strong appeal against the contemplated arrest of Rochefort as a wrong to his constituents.

M. Ollivier made a speech in reply, and after an agitated discussion the Chamber, by a [illegible] vote of 199 to 45, adhered to the views of Mr. Ollivier.

It was expected that Rochefort, who was in his seat during the debate, would be arrested on leaving the house, but he was not. At the termination of the sitting he proceeded to his office, and up to 8 o'clock this evening he had not been taken into custody.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Rumors are abroad that the Prince Imperial is very ill, but the Journal Le Public says there is no foundation for them.

THE DARIEN CANAL COMPANY.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Gen. Heine left yesterday for Panama, to conduct the exploration for the new Darien Canal Company.

AMERICAN CABLE COMPANY.

Messrs. Thompson and Vanchoate, the agents for the American Cable Company, have returned from the Hague, with the concession for the landing of a cable from the Dutch government.

POSTAL.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The French postal administration announces that the postage on unpaid letters from America to France will be 80 centimes under 10 grammes.

The arrangement for postal service, between France and the United States, recently announced by the French Government, applies solely to prepaid letters and not to unpaid. Steamers carrying these mails will call at English ports.

ROCHEFORT.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Le Marseillaise, Henry Rochefort's journal, appears this morning with a characteristic article, over the signature of M. Rochefort himself, relative to a recent notice served upon him, ordering him to constitute himself a prisoner in obedience to sentence of the court. He declares boldly that he will not surrender himself, and that if ministers want him they must come and take him, and furthermore, they must come prepared to use force.

ROME.

THE DOGMA OF INFALLIBILITY.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Ecumenical Council will soon deliberate on the inopportuneness of the discussion of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

SPAIN.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

MADRID, February 7.—It is understood that a treaty of peace between Spain and the Spanish republics will be signed immediately.

DISTURBANCES SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Disturbances have occurred at Ajon, near Malaga, but have been suppressed.

BAVARIA.

FRANCE A MERE SPECTATOR OF EVENTS.

MUNICH, Feb. 7.—The French minister has been instructed to say to the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs that, as personal government is ended in France, that country will remain as a mere spectator of events in Germany.

IRELAND.

COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

VALENTIA, Feb. 7.—There is a total interruption of the Irish telegraph lines. Communication eastward is entirely cut off.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 7, P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞; for account 92⅞. Bonds—'67s 8[illegible]; 10-40s 84½. Stocks quiet; Erie 20; Illinois Central 105; Great Western 27.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—Bourse flat; 73f 27c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 11⅝d. Orleans 11¾@11⅞d; sales 10,000 bales. Flour 19s 6d; other breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Linseed cakes £9 5s@£9 15s. Sugar 28s 3d@28s 6d for afloat. Sperm oil £90@87. Linseed oil dull; £30 15s@£31. Common rosin 5s 6d@5s 9d. Tallow 46s@46s 3d.

HAVRE, Feb. 7.—Cotton quiet; 137f afloat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—Petroleum flat; 59¼.

CUBA.

Outrage Upon American Citizens—Indignation of the Captain General—Volunteers to be Court-martialed.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, four Americans, Isaac Greenwall, Henry K. Foster, Hugh Johnson, and Gardner Wells, of New York, were on their way to visit a photograph gallery. They intended to have their pictures taken and all wore blue neckties. Near the Talon Theater they were stopped by a man who pointed to their neckties and addressed the men in an excited manner in Spanish. None of the party understanding the language no answer was returned. The unknown man then took out a revolver and fired upon them. Greenwall was shot and killed; Foster and Johnson were severely wounded and are in a precarious condition. Wells was unhurt and ran for his life, and a number of people following and raised the cry of stop him, but he escaped. The wounded men were badly treated by the crowd which gathered around them. The man who fired the shots disappeared immediately after, and it is not known whether he was a volunteer or not.

The declarations of the parties and of the witnesses to the affair are now being taken by the legal authorities in the presence of the United States Consul-General. The indignation of the Captain-General at the outrage is very great. He has called on the Chief Justice and other leading officers of the law to use every means to discover the perpetrator and abettors of the deed. People of all parties denounce the act. The officers of the volunteers are hunting for the assassin and his accomplices, and the Governor has placed the entire police force in motion.

DeRodas has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the parties, who, if found, will be tried by a drum-head court-martial and executed within two hours after sentence is passed. The victims of this unfortunate affair arrived here from New York several weeks ago to open a cosmetic and perfumery store for Lanman & Kemp.

The volunteers who took prominent parts in the recent disturbances at Matanzas have been arrested by order of the Captain-General, and are now in Moro Castle awaiting trial by court-martial.

Death of a Noted Character—Operations of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Senor Oviedo, of diamond-wedding notoriety, is dead.

An official report has been received of the operations of Gen. Goyeneche, who has just returned to Puerto Principe. On the 20th of January he attacked and carried a rebel fort. A nephew of Cespedes was taken prisoner on the 25th. In an engagement on the following day the insurgents were defeated with a loss 77 killed. The Spaniards lost 5 killed and 27 wounded.

The General found the houses in ashes and the plantations destroyed in his line of march. Since his return to Puerto Principe the insurgents had extended their work of devastation, and on the 2d of February, the date of the report, the General says the city was surrounded by a circle of fires, and the incendiaries approached so near the walls that cinders from burning houses fell into the streets.

Recapture of Prisoners.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Bartlett and Simmons, two of the Bowdoinham Bank robbers, escaped from the State prison Saturday night, but were subsequently caught. Bartlett was shot in the arm by the guard.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

GEORGIA.

MR. MORTON presented resolutions of the Georgia Legislature accepting the conditions recently imposed by Congress, by changing the State constitution, and also ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

MR. FERRY remarked that inquiry had already been directed to be made whether the present Legislature of Georgia was a legally organized body.

MR. EDMUNDS said the present investigation of the committee would embrace that question.

PENSIONS.

MR. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, made a report upon various petitions from soldiers of the war of 1812, for change of law by which they may be entitled to pensions. He stated that the weight of our taxation, caused by the payment of pensions to disabled soldiers was so great that in the opinion of the committee the Government would not be justified in enlarging the pension list for men who were not disabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Trumbull—More effectually to provide for execution of charges for protection of owners of trade marks.

By Mr. Pomeroy—To regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Schurz—Establishing position of Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis.

By Mr. Tipton—For the relief of the citizens of Salt Lake City.

By Mr. Thayer—Granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Trumbull—Requesting the Attorney General to furnish information concerning charges against the U. S. Marshal for the southern district of Illinois. Adopted.

By Mr. Bayard—Requesting the Postmaster General to report by whom the draft of petition for abolition of the franking privilege was prepared, by whose orders, and at whose expense, &c.

MR. THAYER objected, and the resolution was laid over.

CONGRESSIONAL IMPORTUNITY.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate took up the bill to relieve from importunity, and to preserve the independence of, the several departments of government. He explained that the bill originally prohibited recommendations to office by members of Congress, unless in writing and at the request of the appointing power. The Judiciary Committee, believing this restriction would be evaded by members, throwing themselves in the way of being asked to make recommendations, and that the abuses complained of would not be corrected, had attempted to make the bill more effective by prohibiting recommendations entirely.

MR. POMEROY said the bill would prevent a member from stating his opinion even when requested so to do by the Executive in regard to the character and fitness of an ap[illegible]

MR. TRUMBULL replied that the bill did not propose to prohibit a member from replying in whatever manner he chose to a communication from the appointing power. If asked in regard to an individual a member might state his opinion.

MR. SCHURZ believed reform in the civil service desirable, but it should be upon a better basis than that proposed, for the effect of this bill would be merely to transfer the right to make a recommendation to office from the higher to the lower class of politicians to greater injury to the public interests.

MR. HOWARD recognized the extent of the existing abuses, but considered the bill of too sweeping a character. The President necessarily would have to rely upon somebody in making appointments, and the members of Congress were perhaps least fitted to act as his advisers.

MR. WILLIAMS proposed to prohibit judicial, military and naval officers, as well as members of Congress, from recommending applicants, and submitted an amendment to that effect.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The morning hour expiring, the bill was laid aside in order to proceed with the Census bill. The House bill was read at length, and also the amendment of the Senate Committee, simply directing the Secretary of the Interior to so change the schedule and blanks to be used in enumerating the inhabitants of the United States in 1870, as to make the same conform to the Constitution of the United States.

MR. CONKLING advocated at length the proposed substitute reported by the Senate Committee to take the census under the act of 1850.

MR. SUMNER followed in support of the House bill, claiming that the difference in the expense between the two systems was very immaterial.

OCEAN MAILS.

MR. McDONALD, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads, reported favorably without amendment the bill for the encouragement and establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the Union for conveyance of United States mails to European and Asiatic ports, for promoting emigration from Europe, and for reducing the rates of ocean postage.

RAILROADS.

MR. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported with amendment the bill to amend the act of July 27, 1866, granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads from Missouri and Kansas to the Pacific coast by the Southern route.

It provides that, if the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company shall complete its road to the western boundary of Missouri by June 10, 1872, the same shall be held to be a company within the conditions of said act; but the United States shall secure to the company the right of way over the lands granted thereby and occupied by Indians.

MR. OSBORN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Florida.

STEAMBOAT COLLISIONS.

MR. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, with an amendment, amendatory to an act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on water.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

MR. COLE introduced a bill to amend an act authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian islands, and to extend the same to Australia.

POSTAL.

MR. FENTON introduced a bill to provide additional commercial and postal facilities in the port of New York. Referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. It incorporates Marshall O Roberts and associates one company to construct the submerged tube or covered way from New York city to the New Jersey shore opposite, to be used for railway purposes. All railway companies are to have use of said tunnel on equal terms.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

MR. STEWART introduced a bill extending the provisions of the civil rights act, and for the enforcement of the Fifteenth amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE TREASURY.

MR. SUMNER offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the several dates of bonds issued to the Pacific railroad companies, the aggregate amount issued, and the dates payable; also the character of the bonds held in the treasury February 1st, as belonging to sinking fund; as also of other bonds purchased and held subject to Congress.

MR. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Western continents. It gives to the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fourteen years to construct and maintain a sub-marine cable to Asia, commencing at a point south of Cape San Juan, in Washington Territory, and provides for detailing United States vessels to assist in the promotion of the enterprise.

SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.

MR. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to give the National Soldiers' Asylum a certain fund arising from fines and forfeited bounties.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HOAG.

At 3:30 a message was received from the House announcing the death of Representative Hoag, of Ohio. After short addresses by Messrs. Thurman and Sherman, and the adoption of resolutions of respect for the memory of deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. Morrill, of Maine—To aid in the construction of sea-going vessels, steamboats and ships, by allowing the drawback of duties on material of ninety per cent. on home productions, and eighty-five per cent. on foreign productions.

By Mr. Scofield—To except from the operation of the law abolishing the franking privilege the circulation of weekly newspapers within the counties where published.

By Mr. Getz—to allow all newspapers and periodicals published within the United States to be transmitted through the mails free of postage when sent from office of publication to actual and regular subscribers.

By Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania—To promote the establishment of an international metrical system of coinage.

By Mr. Ridgeway—For the repeal of the act prescribing an oath of office; also, removing political disabilities from the people of Virginia.

By Mr. Lockery—Requiring a uniform railroad gauge in the United States; also removal of political disabilities in North Carolina.

By Mr. Welker—To discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau; also amendatory of the act establishing the Department of Education.

By Mr. Stevenson—To amend the banking act so as to extend the time for suits by and against assignees, and for proceeding to set aside the order of discharge.

By Mr. Arnell—To give female employes of the Government the same compensation as men in like positions.

By Mr. Judd—To incorporate National Irish Immigrant Associations.

By Mr. Asper—To amend the act for a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth.

By Mr. Strickland—For acceptance by the Government of Saint Mary's ship canal.

By Mr. Smythe, of Iowa—To aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Cloud via Sioux Valley, to the western boundary of the State.

By Mr. Taffee—Granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska; also, to reimburse Nebraska for expenses incurred in Indian hostilities in 1867 and 1869.

By Mr. Spink, of Dakotah—Granting lands for a railroad from Springfield, via Yankton, Dakotah, to Rock River, Iowa.

By Mr. Hawley—Authorizing the Secretary of War to have Rock Island bridge constructed for a single track road only and to place the wagon road below the railroad track, the expenditure not to exceed one million dollars. Passed.

TAXES.

The following resolutions, offered last Monday by Mr. Marshall, came as the next business in order.

Resolved, That the power granted in the Federal Constitution to levy and collect taxes, duties on imports and excises, to pay the debts, and to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, does not include or embrace any power to the levy of duties for any purpose other than the collection of revenues for such therein indicated; that a tariff levied for any purpose other than revenue, and especially one levied to foster and enrich one section of our country at the expense of an other, or to foster and enrich one class of citizens at the expense of others, is unauthorized by the Constitution, unjust to the great body of the American people, and in its results injurious eventually to nearly every individual interest of the country.

Resolved, That in the preparation of a bill for the modification of the existing tariff laws Congress should confine its action strictly to the preparation of a tariff for revenue exclusively, and that the one which would give a maximum of the revenue on such articles.

The question was on Mr. Kelsey's motion to lay on the table, which carried—yeas 89, nays 77—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Asper, Banks, Beaman, Bennett, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Bowen, Buck, Buckley, Buffington, Burdett, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke, Cobb, of Wisconsin, Conger, Dawes, Dickey, Donley, Duval, Ela, Ferriss, Ferry, Fisher, Gilfillan, Hale, Hamilton, of Florida, Heaton, Hill, Hoar, Hoag, of South Carolina, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Kelsey, of New York, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lash, Lynch, Maynard, McGrew, Mercur, Milner, Moore, of Ohio, Moore, of New Jersey, Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Morrill, of Maine, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Poland, Prosser, Roots, Sanford, Schenck, of Ohio, Scofield, Sheldon, of Louisiana, Smith, of Ohio, Smith, of Tennessee, Smith, of Vermont, Starkweather, Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Twitchell, VanHorn, Ward, Washburne, of Wisconsin, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Welker, Wheeler, Whittemore, Willard, Williams, Wilson, of Ohio, and Wilcher—89.

NAYS—Adams, Allison, Archer, Arnold, Axtell, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bird, Booker, Brooks, of North Carolina, Burchard, Burr, Butler, of Tennessee, Calkin, Colburn, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Dewese, Dickenson, Dockery, Dox, Finkelburg, Getz, Gibson, Golladay, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hambleton, of Maryland, Hamill, Hawkins, Hays, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lawrence, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McCreary, McKenzie, McNeely, Niblack, Orth, Packard, of Indiana, Pomeroy, Reading, Reeves, Rogers, Schumaker, Shanks, of Indiana, Scherrott, Slocum, Smythe, of Iowa, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Swann, Sweeney, Trimble, Tyner, Vanauken, Van Trump, Wells, Wilson, of Minnesota, Winans, Winchester, [illegible] and Woodward—77.

[illegible]—yeas 9, [illegible]

A motion to [illegible] nays 80.

POSTAL.

MR. Bingham introduced a bill amendatory of laws relating to the rates of postage, making letter postage two cents, and one cent for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof; making postage on newspapers or periodicals issued daily, weekly, monthly, or at other stated periods, one cent where not exceeding four ounces in weight, and one cent for every additional ounce or fraction thereof. Papers circulating in the State or Territory where published, or within one hundred miles of the place of publication, to be exempt from postage, and exchanges between publishers to be free. Postage on drop letters and unsealed circulars to be one cent, and one cent for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. Manuscripts intended for publication not exceeding two ounces in weight to be three cents postage, and one cent for every additional ounce.

The second section makes it the duty of the Postmaster General to establish a uniform and moderate box rental.

PATENTS.

MR. BECK introduced a bill to authorize the Government to adopt all patents and copyrights for its own purposes on such terms as may be agreed upon.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

MR. ORTH offered a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence with the Spanish Government and the American Minister at Madrid in relation to Cuban affairs, with such information as may be in his possession as to the present position of the struggle for independence in that Island. Adopted.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill and briefly explained it. It appropriates $3,088,930, against $5,227,781 last year. The amount estimated for was $5,043,336, being $1,959,404 more than the amount appropriated. Bill was made the special order for Friday next.

INDEMNITY FUND.

MR. DICKEY asked leave to report from the Committee on Appropriations and have put upon its passage, the bill authorizing the indemnity funds received from the governments of China and Japan to be carried into the Treasury.

MR. BANKS objected; stating that the question had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MR. DICKEY moved to suspend the rules. It was not agreed to—yeas, 81; nays, 84.

THE GLOBE.

MR. LAFLIN offered a resolution declaring it a wasteful expenditure to continue the publication, in the Globe, of petitions against the franking privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster General.

MR. MAYNARD objected, protesting against an attempt to suppress public opinion.

REPRESENTATIVE HOAG.

MR. LAFLIN moved to suspend the rules. Agreed to. The resolution went over as unfinished business; and then, 10 minutes before 3, Mr. Morgan arose to announce the death of his colleague, Truman H. Hoag, of Ohio, and to offer the usual resolutions of condolence and respect.

After remarks in honor of the deceased member by Messrs. Morgan, Bingham, and Woodward the resolutions were adopted. Messrs. Dickinson, Beatty, and Ambler, of Ohio, Winchester, of Kentucky, and Williams, of Indiana, were appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Ohio; and the House at 3 o'clock adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Indian Expedition Returned—Counterfeiter Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—A dispatch was received at military headquarters from Col. Nelson, commanding Camp Supply, Indian Territory, announcing the return of Major Kidd's scouting expedition to the Kiowas. Salanta, their Chief, has been and is still regarded as threatening hostilities, and Major Kidd was sent on a tour of observation. He was received with much deference and many fair protestations, but Col. Nelson is confident that the expedition was a timely one, and has had the effect of arresting the mischievous plans of the Kiowas for the present, at least.

The notorious Fred. Riebusch and Alex. Marpo, were arrested to-night for altering and dealing in counterfeit money. Riebusch has been arrested some thirty times during the past sixteen years for the same offense, and only convicted once. The arrest was made under the direction of Col. Whitley, chief of the United States secret service, and it is believed that positive evidence of guilt is in possession of the officers. Letters found in Riebusch's house implicate various other parties.

RUPERT'S LAND.

Latest From Fort Garry.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A special to the Tribune gives the particulars of the recent alleged arrest of Riell, of Red river, which was done by the Canadian loyalists under the influence of the Canadian Government. Fort Garry was garrisoned by a small guard at the time, but his adherents coming in squads it was determined to release him. A council called, consisting of twenty English and twenty French half breeds, is in session, but nothing definite is known of its action.

A young Yankee named Scott was elected to the Council, beating A. G. Bannatyne, a leading Englishman. Scott was formerly a soldier in the Union army. A letter says the provisional government is still in authority, and will, to all appearances, be strongly sustained. Dr. Schutz, long a prominent resident of Canada, who had been court-martialed and imprisoned by the provisional government, has escaped, and is now at large.

RICHMOND.

The Legislature—Gov. Walker's Message.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The members of the Legislature all arrived to-night, ready for assembling to-morrow.

The Governor's message will declare the opinion that all offices in the State are vacant, and advises the Legislature to appoint a board or devise some other means of making appointments to fill them until an election can be held. The Governor deprecates keeping up hostile party feelings, as evinced in campaigns, and for himself promises to be Governor for every citizen in the State, irrespective of party or class.

Seizure of Railroad Trains.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The forenoon train coming north on the Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley Railroad was uncoupled at Clayville this morning and two passenger cars seized by Collector DeGraff, of the town of Paris. A special train, carrying the President of the road and the Deputy United States Marshal, which left Lawrence, was also seized. Passengers were delayed about five hours, and were finally brought away by an engine and some cars from the Utica and Black River Railroad. The southern trains did not reach this city until evening. As to-night's train south was going through Clayville stones were thrown at it. There is intense excitement in Clayville and throughout the town of Paris.

☞ A reporter of the Indianapolis Journal visited the county poor-house, near that place, the other day, and was recognized, by one of the crazy inmates, as one of the Renos. To make the matter worse, she declared the Renos were Indians.

GETTING BACK $23,000.

Officers of a Bank Negotiate With Thieves and a Lawyer for the Return of Stolen Bonds.

[Middletown (N. Y.) correspondence N. Y. World.]

About two weeks ago the president of the bank in this town, Henry Farnum, after using every effort to secure the burglars who recently robbed the bank, was astonished at receiving a letter from a prominent attorney in New York city, stating that the town bonds taken could be negotiated for and procured by means of the latter's efforts. In response to this letter Mr. Farnum went to the city and called upon the lawyer at his office in Wall street. When he arrived, he stated he did not come to negotiate for the town bonds alone, but for all the securities that had been taken. The attorney said that the Deerpark town bonds would be returned for twenty per cent. of their value. In reply to this, Mr. Farnum stated that he did not desire to negotiate for a part, but for all the property taken.

THE LAWYER WILL SEE.

The attorney said he had nothing to do with the matter, but he would see the parties who had the bonds and do what he could.

MR. FARNUM'S COURSE.

Mr. Farnum then returned to Port Jervis and stated to some of the prominent losers what had occurred at the interview, and it was resolved by several of them to proceed to New York, and, if possible, secure the money and the burglars who had stolen it. They went to the office of the lawyer, and characters, whose appearance would reflect against them in a criminal court.

INTERVIEW WITH SPORTING MEN.

The interview which followed was opened by the remarks of the lawyer, who said:

"We have considered the proposition of your President, and have concluded to return your town and government bonds for twenty per cent. of their value, but will require secrecy on your part."

IN SEARCH OF A POLICEMAN.

Infused with the hope of procuring the bonds without expense, the Port Jervis party requested time for consideration. They retired from the room to find a policeman. At the corner of Broadway one of the blue-coated gentry was found strolling leisurely on his beat, and, with some excitement, they stated their object and requested him to go down to Wall street and attempt the arrest of the parties. This he declined to do, claiming that he was not armed with the necessary legal documents for their arrest, and advised the party to proceed to the office of the chief of the detective force to state their case to him.

DETECTIVES APPLIED TO.

The party then departed on a pilgrimage to the office of the last-named functionary, and, arriving there, were told by the officer that there was no proof to warrant the arrest of the lawyer and his friends. The detective also advised them to accept the proposition offered.

SECOND INTERVIEW.

Disappointed in their purposes, the Port Jervis party returned to the office on Wall street, and offered to accept the proposition to take all the bonds at twenty per cent. Nothing could have astonished the Port Jervis gentlemen more than the reply of the law[illegible] yer. [illegible] withdrawn.

[illegible] FROM THE THIEVES.

A NEW PROPOSITION [illegible]

"No, sir; that proposition is [illegible] You went to Broadway, and at the corner of Fulton street you attempted to procure a policeman to secure our arrest, and, failing there, you proceeded to the office of the chief of the detective police and endeavored to get him to arrest us. Now, sir, if you want those bonds you can have them for twenty-five per cent on the town bonds and fifty per cent. on the Government bonds."

THE PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

A staring scene followed. The prominent citizens looked first at each other, then at the lawyer, but said nothing for a moment. Having fallen among the heathen, they determined to make the best of the circumstances, and accordingly agreed to accept the proposition. Still they hoped to secure the bonds without the payment of the money, knowing their right to seize them by force when and wherever found.

INTERVIEW NO. THREE.

An interview was arranged at the Metropolitan Hotel a few days later, when the bonds were to be delivered. A few days ago the party again went to the city, and in a private parlor at the Metropolitan Hotel met the lawyer. He greeted them cordially, and said: "Well, gentlemen, you have come for those bonds; now, then, produce the money and they will be given to you." The 50 per cent. on the Government bonds and the 25 per cent. on the town bonds.

"Yes," said the spokesman of the party, "but we want to see the bonds. We have the money."

In reply, the lawyer said: "I have not your bonds, but will procure them in five minutes after I have the money in my possession."

PAYMENT MADE FOR THE BONDS.

As no one else, except a small boy, was in the room, the citizens were strongly tempted to seize and search the lawyer; but, on consideration, they concluded to accept the proposition, and produced the money.

As soon as the money was in his pocket, the lawyer turned to the boy, who was playing with some chairs, and whispered something in his ear.

THE BONDS RETURNED.

The boy ran out of the room and in five minutes returned to the room with about $23,000 worth of the bonds in his hands. They were given to the citizens, who immediately left the room.

The first train for Port Jervis conveyed the party home, each vowing to the other that he would keep the matter a profound secret. A few days have elapsed and the matter is out; and Port Jervis is as gossipy as ever.

The name of the lawyer your correspondent knoweth not, but the president of the bank can inform all inquirers. The names of the citizens have not become public property and I am not averse to grant them that obscurity which they desire to maintain.

A NOTABLE TRIO.

Mrs. Stanton, Wendell Phillips, and Frothing Frothingham Together in the Hub.

A Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes:

The great event in feminine circles in this village for the past few days has been the sudden appearance and irresistible activity of Mrs. Cady Stanton, the New York Revolutionist. Since Coriolanus "fluttered your Volsces in Corioli," there has not been such an eagle in a dove-cote seen in these parts. She first appeared nearly a week ago, and excited the first alarm by appearing uninvited at the Radical Club on Wednesday, and on the same evening at the anti-slavery festival. It was on the same day that the scene at the Tremont House took place.

In a group of people, as the story goes, a niece of Wendell Phillips, seeing that he took no notice of Mrs. Stanton, said, more than once, "Mr. Phillips, this is Mrs. Stanton," and then, as Mrs. Stanton came forward with her hand extended, Mr. Phillips put both hands behind him, after the example of Dr. Johnson on a like occasion, drew back and refused to speak to the lady. She, nevertheless, on Thursday or Friday went to Horticultural Hall to hear him speak. She was there again yesterday to hear Frothingham's lecture. On Saturday she was invited to dine with Mr. Bird's club at George Young's and did go, sitting at the patriarch Frank's right hand, and meeting the arguments of the club for and against woman suffrage with a ready wit and perfect good humor.

I have said that Mrs. Stanton heard Mr. Frothingham's determined pronunciamento against revealed religion, and, what is more, she opposed it, which Mrs. Livermore does not. The lecture makes much talk here, and is viewed as something worse than Parker ever preached in Boston. A member of Dr. Gannett's church speaks of it as "the most appalling thing he ever heard," and says that Mr. Frothingham would have been indicted for such a discourse in London. He would have been unmolested in the ancient Athens, I fancy, for he proposed building altars "to the unknown God," as the religious people about Mars' Hill did in St. Paul's time. It remains to be seen whether the modern Athens will favor Frothingham or St. Paul, or "obey both," as Judge Sprague used to advise in fugitive-slave-law times. The occasion of Mrs. Stanton's visit here is to fulfill her engagements to lecture in New England. She finds Boston a convenient headquarters, and if she is aware how much commotion is caused by her presence, she will be tempted to come again soon, I have no doubt.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Nature Suspends a Burning Brand in the Air.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The diurnal period from noon of Monday till noon on Tuesday was noteworthy from the number of destructive fires that occurred—three large fires—involving a loss of nearly a million of dollars. On the morning of the latter day, about five o'clock, a singular phenomenon made its appearance in the sky to the northeast, and was observed by several persons in different parts of the city. The sky was perfectly clear and the stars shining brightly, when suddenly an object of an oblong shape—a cloud, perhaps—was seen suspended in midair, to the northeast of persons standing near Tyron row. It was a most beautiful as well as curious sight, having the appearance of a huge firebrand, nearly decarbonized, plucked from a heap of burning logs and hastily transferred to its position, the hasty transit imparting an added brilliancy. But little stretch of the imagination was required to make it the sceptre of the Fire God held *in terrorem* over the spectators, a reality being given to the idea by the thought that there were two large fires raging at the moment. Scientists may explain the phenomenon on purely scientific grounds, but the fact that the sky was otherwise cloudless will render this a difficult task.

☞ Liquid ammonia, injected into the veins, has proved a successful cure in the most critical cases of snake-bites. A small syringe, with a sharp point for the purpose of making the injection, is manufactured and sold in Melbourne, and few travel in Australia without one.

☞ The Chinese receptions of Prince Alfred lacked enthusiasm. It had been reported that the son of Victoria was ten feet tall and had three eyes, and the Celestials expressed their disappointment by contempt.

HANGING A HUSBAND.

The Halter and Cold Poison in Davenport.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.]

Hans is good at "pitch," but not a success as a provider. He won't make any money for himself, and spends what Gretchen makes. She interviewed a druggist. He promised arsenic, smelt a rat, put Hans on his guard, and gave Gretchen starch instead of poison. Hans threw up his hand, and went home. It was somewhat late, and he could risk it for an hour or two by the side of the would-be murderess. The next day everything moved on just the same. Hans didn't eat a very hearty breakfast, and went up town to buy his provender. At dinner time, he came home hungry, and pitched into the victuals with unspeakable avidity. His jaws soon lighted on the treacherous starch. He gave a yell and doubled himself up like a wounded boa-constrictor. He fell on the floor and had spasms. In short, he took on scollops high. His wife, sat by, enjoying the spectacle and tenderly inquiring, "wat is der matter mit Hans?" When he had become insensible, she went up stairs, three at a time, and let down a good-sized rope, through an augur hole, into the room where Hans lay. Then she came down and fastened the rope around his neck, propped him up in a sitting position, and again went up stairs. But Hans had an inkling of her fell intent, and, coming to himself, with remarkable presence of mind he quickly undid the noose from his neck and slipped it around the leg of the dinner table; then he calmly sat down in a chair and awaited developments. The way that table lit across the floor the next minute was a caution. It was yanked all out of shape, and every dish on it smashed into a thousand pieces, and then the piece of furniture drawn tight up against the ceiling. Soon after was heard the voice of his beloved wife from the upper chamber window, calling out in accents of grief that her dear lord had committed suicide, and the neighbors commenced to run toward the house. Coming down stairs she met the irate Hans, who advanced threateningly, brandishing a formidable switch, with which he proceeded to belabor her most unmercifully. Gretchen could not see "how it come to was" that Hans could swallow poison with impunity, and gives it up as a bad job. Hans enjoys his customary evening game, and has his opinion of a man

FREE TRADE FIGURES.

How the "Higher Degree of Civilization" Affects Great Britain.

[From the New York World.]

The following facts are commended to the Tribune and believers in its tariff teachings. They illustrate the different state of the same country in successive periods—that of free trade being subsequent to protection. They show that what an eminent Frenchman has called the "higher degree of civilization" has reduced prices, fostered manufactures, and increased the national exports. The following table shows the value of British produce and manufactures exported under protection and under free trade:

Under Protection.		Under Free Trade.	
Year 1815	£51,603,028	Year 1846	£57,786,876
Year 1820	36,424,652	Year 1852	78,076,854
Year 1825	38,877,388	Year 1857	122,078,107
Year 1835	47,372,270	Year 1863	165,835,725
Year 1842	47,284,988	Year 1866	179,677,812

Here is a table which shows how protection affected those luxuries which are almost necessities:

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Under Protection. 1840.		Under Free Trade. 1868.	
Tea	1 lb. 13 oz.	Tea	3 lb. 8 oz.
Sugar	24 lb. 0 oz.	Sugar	39 lb. 8 oz.
Tobacco	1 lb. 0 oz.	Tobacco	1 lb. 5 oz.
Spirits	1 gallon.	Spirits	rather less than 1 gall.
Malt	1 4-10 bush'ls	Malt	1 7-10 bush'ls

Protection Prices.	Free Trade Prices.
Tea, in 1844...5s. 0d. per lb	Tea, in 1869...2s. 6d. per lb
Coffee, in 1844 1s. 8d. per lb	Coffee, in 1869 1s. 6d. per lb
Sugar, in 1842 0s. 9d. per lb	Sugar, in 1869 0s. 4½d. pr lb

Since the introduction of free trade "the three pound loaf of bread, which in protection times was often one shilling, has rarely been over eight pence, and is now but seven pence." The repeal of the corn laws now permits the importation of 39, 136, 780 cwt. of foreign meal and flour, which gives more bread and cheaper to the British people than they could have hoped for under protection. But for the import of foreign meal it would at the present moment be almost impossible for the middle [illegible]sses in England to procure meal. These [illegible] of the results of "British free trade." are so[illegible]

EMIGRATING TO ARKANSAS.

East Tennesseeans Aboard a White River Boat.

[Correspondence Searcy (Ark.) Record.]

I stated that the boat was much crowded; we had on board about 150 low-flung specimens of humanity, East Tennessee Radicals, I was informed, of the lowest type. They were known on the boat as Brownlow's melish. They were emigrating to Arkansas. Alas! for Arkansas. Oh! that they could find "a lodge in some vast wilderness," where they could remain unheard of and unknown. Language fails me in the attempt to describe this motley crew. I can only liken them to Sir John Falstaff's celebrated company. Among them was a poor old woman, who had become idiotic, probably from the inhuman conduct of her children. The manner in which she was treated by one of her sons, was brutal in the extreme. The poor old creature was naturally restless, and whenever her son would find her wandering about he would seize her by the shoulders, shake her roughly, grin at her with all the ferocity of a gorilla, and roughly force her down on the floor, ordering her to sit there. In one instance, I was told, he actually bit her! Justice is proverbially blind and oftentimes slow footed, but in this case the old goddess proved that she could both see and move briskly. The motley crowd was landed at night. Some of the passengers kept a watch on this demon and followed him ashore. One of them tapped him on the shoulder and asked him if he would like something good to drink? Oh! yes, he loved whisky, and bit eagerly at the bait. After conducting him a safe distance, one of the ministers of Justice presented a pistol and told him that if he spoke above a whisper he would blow his brains out. The others then proceeded "secundum artem" and administered to the villain just such a flagellation as he deserved. To use a slang expression, they "everlastingly salivated" him. On the ringing of the bell they quickly ran aboard leaving the brute a sadder if not a better man.

HOAR.

A Kentuckian Likely to Step Into the Shoes of the Attorney General.

[From the New York Sun.]

Is it likely that Gen. Grant will wish to keep him much longer? We judge not. It is not in the nature of the case that Massachusetts should have two members of the Cabinet for any great length of time. Gen. Grant undoubtedly understood this when he appointed Mr. Hoar. He made him Attorney General with the purpose of soon transferring him to some other place. In the original composition of the Cabinet, as it was first designed to be made up, Mr. Hoar did not figure. The place of Attorney-General was then intended for Mr. Wm. H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, a schoolmate and crony of Ulysses S. in his younger days. This appointment was prevented by the earnest opposition of gentlemen who were then very intimate and influential with the appointing power; but Mr. Wadsworth was brought to Washington in other official relations nevertheless, and is now on hand there all ready to step into the Attorney General's office whenever it is thought expedient to put him there.

Soaring in the American Congress.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In thanking Rhode Island for the statue of Gen. Greene, the House of Representatives grew exceedingly eloquent and literary. The following quotations were all made by a single gentleman, without the least assistance from his fellow-members:

"—homeward plods his weary way."

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest."

"Dust to dust, and ashes to ashes."

But one original burst of eloquence was worth all these classic couplets and time-honored extracts. It was made by the gentleman who said: "The locality of his (Gen. G.'s) burying place may be unknown, but methinks that in some lovely, quiet spot, by the bank of a rippling rivulet ['rippling rivulet' is good—Tribune] where the wild flowers of the South exhale their sweetest perfume, and shaded by some tall and graceful elm tree, he (Gen. G.) sleeps; and the merry little warblers of nature (*i. e.* the birds) perch themselves upon the boughs of the shade and mournfully chirrup his dirge, or soon breaking forth into full-throated melody, richer than cathedral ever dispensed, swell the chorus of his (Gen. G.'s) praises, and fill the air with the music of his renown." This is beautiful, and we forbear further comment lest we disturb the "mournfully-merry" emotions of the enchanted reader.

Marvelous Escape of a Miner.

A most remarkable escape from instant death occurred a short time since, at the New York Mine, in Marquette county, Michigan. The Mining Journal says: "One of the miners was engaged in charging an immense hole, fourteen feet in depth, in which he had put a charge of eleven kegs of powder, to which was attached a fuse, thought to be of sufficient length to enable the man to make good his retreat when fired. By some mishap the fuse coiled at the instant it was ignited, the fire coming in contact with and igniting the fuse at the hole. The consequence was an instantaneous explosion, throwing out, as estimated, quite three hundred tons of rock. The man that touched off the fuse was thrown perpendicularly into the air a distance of twenty feet, coming down on top and in the midst of the masses of rock thrown out by the blast. Singular as well as fortunate to relate, with the exception of a slight scratch or two of his fingers, he was entirely uninjured. The man maintained a remarkable coolness and presence of mind under the circumstances, evinced by his singing out to his comrades to keep back, as they were running up to the scene, expecting to find him blown to atoms. 'Keep back,' said he, 'perhaps it hasn't all gone off yet, and you'll get hurt.'"

Women Voters in England.

At the recent municipal elections, says the London Law Times, the women appear to have very generally exercised the franchise that was so wisely given to them last session. Ridicule has been attempted to be cast upon them by some of the newspapers, because a few among them are accused of taking bribes. But, if here and there was found a woman willing to accept half a crown for her vote, it occurred only in boroughs where nine men out of ten will not vote without the like inducement. We (Law Times) are assured that, in the worst places, the women's votes were conspicuously more honest and independent than those of the men. They have thus given the best proof of their fitness to be intrusted with the Parliamentary franchise; indeed, there is no longer any pretense for withholding that privilege from single women who are housekeepers and have the required qualification, and it is for such only that the franchise is demanded. It ought, next session, to be conceded them by a unanimous vote.

BUYING A FARM.

The Experience and Observations of Horace Greeley.

[From the New York Tribune.]

No one need be told, at this day, that good land is cheaper than poor—that the former may be bought more cheaply than it can be made. Yet this, like most truths, may be given undue emphasis. It should be considered in the light of the less obvious truth that every farmer may make advantageous use of some poor land. The smallest farm should have its strip or belt of forest; the larger should have an abundance and variety of trees; and sterile, stony land grows many if not most trees fairly. Even at the risk of arousing Western prejudice, I maintain that New England, and all broken, hilly, rocky countries, have a decided advantage (abundantly counterbalanced, no doubt,) over regions of great fertility and nearly uniform facility, in that human stupidity and mole-eyed greed can never wholly divest them of forests—that their sterile crags and steep acclivities must mainly be left to wood forever. Avarice may strip them of their covering of to-day; but, defying the plow and the spade, they cannot be so denuded that they will not be speedily re-clothed with trees and foliage.

I am not a believer that "Five Acres" or "Ten Acres" suffice for a farm. I know where money is made on even fewer than five acres, but they who do it are few, and men of exceptional capacity and diligence. Their achievements are necessarily confined to the vicinage of cities or manufacturing villages. The great majority of all who live by agriculture want room to turn upon—want to grow grass and keep stock—and, for such, no mere garden or potato-patch will answer. They want genuine farms.

Yet, go where you may in this country, you will hear a farmer saying of his neighbor, "He has too much land," even where the criticism might justly be reciprocated. We cannot all be mistaken on this head.

There are men who can each manage thousands of acres of tillage, just as there are those who can skillfully wield an army of a hundred thousand men. Napoleon said there were two of this class in the Europe of his day. There are others who cannot handle a hundred acres, so that nothing to lose through neglect or oversight. Rules must be adapted to average capacities and circumstances. He who expects to live by cattle-rearing needs many more acres than he who is intent on grain-growing; while he who contemplates vegetable, root, and fruit culture needs fewer acres still. As to the direction of his efforts, each will be a law unto himself.

If I were asked by a young man intent on farming to indicate the proper area for him, I would say: Buy just so large a farm as half your means will pay for. In other words, if you are worth $20,000, invest half of it in land, the residue, in stock, tools [illegible] observe the same rule of propor[illegible] you be worth $1,000,000 or on[illegible] you are worth just nothing at a[illegible] vest in land the half of that, and [illegible] other words, I would either wai[illegible] or over, or push Westward until [illegible] that cost practically nothing.

This, then, I take to be the gist of [illegible]ular criticism on our farmers as hav[illegible] duly enlarged their borders: They have [illegible] land than they have capital to stock and [illegible] to the best advantage. He who has but fi[illegible] acres has too much if he lets part of his land lie idle and unproductive for lack of teams or hands to till it efficiently; while he who has a thousand acres has none too much if he has the means and talents wherewith to make the best of it all.

I have said that I consider the soil of New England as cheap, all things considered, for him who is able to buy and work it, as that of Minnesota or Arkansas—that I urge migration to the West only upon those who cannot pay for farms in the old States. I doubt whether the farmers of any other section have, in the average, done better throughout the last ten years than the butter-makers of Vermont, the cheese-dairymen of this State. And yet there is, in the ridgy, rocky, patchy character of most of our farms, an insuperable barrier to the most economic, effective cultivation. If the ridges were further apart—if each rocky or gravelly knoll were not in close proximity to a strip of bog or morass—it would be different. But the genius of our age points unmistakably to cultivation by steam or some other mechanical application of power; and this requires spacious fields, with few or no obstacles to the equable progress of the plow. I apprehend that, for this reason, the growth of bread-corn eastward of the Hudson can never be more considerably extended, so long as the boundless, fertile prairies can so easily [illegible] their exhaustless supplies upon us [illegible] roots and grass, we must [illegible]ably in ever-increasing pour [illegible] East will buy our Fruits, vegetables [illegible] continue to grow, pr[illegible] abundance; but we of the [illegible] bread-corn largely if not mainly fro[m the] West.

He, therefore, who buys land in the Eastern States should regard primarily his capacity to produce those crops in which the East can never be supplanted—fruits, vegetables, timber. If a farm will also produce good corn or wheat, that is a recommendation; but let him place a higher value on those capacities which will be more generally required and drawn upon.

In the West, the case is different; for, though wheat culture still recedes before the footsteps of advancing population, and Minnesota may soon cease to grow for others, as Western New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Northern Illinois have already done, yet Indian corn, being the basis of both beef and pork, will long hold its own in the Valley of the Ohio and in that of the Upper Mississippi. As it recedes slowly Westward, clover and timothy, butter and cheese, will press closely on its footsteps.

Good neighbors, good roads, good schools, good mechanics at hand, and a good church within reach, will always be valued and sought; few farmers are likely to disregard them. Let whoever buys a farm whereon to live resolve to buy once for all, and let him not forget that health is not only wealth but happiness—that an eligible location and a beautiful prospect are elements of enjoyment not only for ourselves but our friends; let him not fancy that all the land will soon be gobbled up and held at exorbitant prices, but believe that money will always command money's worth of whatever may be needed, so that he need not embarrass himself to-day through fear that he may not be able to find sellers to-morrow, and he can hardly fail to buy judiciously and thus escape that worst species of homesickness—sickness of home.

Moderate and Steady Drinkers.

A "merchant prince" of New York, a portly six-footer of great manly beauty, who never dined without his brandy and water, nor went to bed without a terrapin or oyster supper, and who was never known to be drunk, died of chronic diarrhea, a common end of those who are never intoxicated and never out of liquor. Hall's Journal of Health gives this account of his death:

Months before he died—he was a year in dying—he could eat nothing without distress, and at death the whole alimentary canal was a mass of disease; in the midst of his millions he died of inanition. That is not the half, reader. He had been a steady drinker, a daily drinker for twenty-eight years. Scrofula had been eating up one daughter for fifteen years, another is in the mad-house; the third and fourth were of unearthly beauty, but they blighted, paled and faded—into heaven, we trust—in their sweet teens; another is tottering on the verge of the grave, and only one is left with all the senses, and each of them is as weak as water.

The same periodical instances another case that should supplement the one just given:

A gentleman of 35 was sitting in a chair with no specially critical symptoms present; still, he was known to be a dissipated young man. He rose, ran fifty feet, fell down and died. The whole covering of the brain was thickened, its cavities were filled with a fluid that did not belong to it—enough to kill half a dozen with apoplexy—a greater portion of one lung was in a state of gangrene, and nearly all the other was hardened and useless, blood and yellow matter plastered the inner covering of the lungs, while angry patches of destructive inflammation were scattered along the whole alimentary canal. Why, there was enough of death in that one man's body to have killed forty. The doctor who talks about guzzling liquor every day being "healthy" is a perfect disgrace to the medical name, and ought to be turned out to break stones for the term of his natural life at a shilling a day, and find himself.

Experiments with Tuberculosis.

The first number of the fifth volume of the Erganzungsblatter, or Supplements to Meyer's "Conversations Lexicon," fortnightly, contains the following:

"Villemin proved by experiments, some time ago, that consumption could be inoculated; Chauveau, of Lyons, has sought to introduce the disease through the digestive organs. He experimented upon four young cows, which appeared perfectly sound, and without the slightest suspicion of tuberculosis, to which he gave a number of putrefied tubercles, taken from a cow that had shortly before died of consumption. The animals grew weaker after three weeks, and in fifty-two days they were killed, when tubercles were found all over, and especially in the mesentery and intestines. The fourth animal remained perfectly healthy, though subjected to exactly the same treatment as the rest.

Chauveaux, therefore, classes tuberculosis as a contagious disease, the same as the glanders, &c., and says that pulmonary consumption belonging to this class of disease, there exists a constant danger to the public health in eating the meat of consumptive animals, unless the greatest precautionary measures are taken in having meat previously examined. E. Aufrecht, of Madgeburg, has been experimenting on a number of rabbits, feeding them with portions of human bodies, and four of them with pieces of tuberculous lung. One of these four died within three days. In the stomach were found two small ulcers and a great number of the so-called military tubercules on the diaphragm, the left wall of the stomach, and the left lobe of the liver.

☞ A young girl of St. Petersburg murdered her lover the other day, packed his body in a trunk, and sent it by express to his parents at Moscow, completing her barbarity by marking it C. O. D.

☞ A girl in Manchester, England, knocked out a friend's eye with a rolling-pin, by way of showing her familiarity with the use of household implements.

☞ The Lafayette Courier has received one dollar of conscience money from a long-forgotten and long-delinquent subscriber.

☞ An English coast steamer lately burned one hundred pigs in order to get into port, having exhausted her coal.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.
Offer a new and beautiful assortment of
Embroideries
IN
Hamburg Edgings,
Hamburg Flouncings,
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FRENCH WORK. ALSO
Real Valenciennes Laces,
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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $13 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40. Every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $22.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy [illegible] ... additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for at a charge to be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

[illegible] T. T. Alexander, of Columbia, is seriously ill.

An extensive revival in the M. E. church is reported at Utility.

William Lanestaff has been appointed Constable of Carrollton, vice W. W. Gardner, resigned.

The sudden and mysterious disappearance of a printer from Carrollton, forms the subject for curious speculation in that town.

Lawrence Hays, Superintendent of the Covington Fire Department, has been presented to the City Council, charged with drunkenness.

The Nashville and Northwestern railroad has brought suit in the Federal court against the city of Hickman for $2,000, interest on railroad bonds.

A young lad by the name of Frank Lane came near drowning in the backwater at Hickman on Tuesday last, and was only saved from a watery grave by the heroic action of his young playmate, Charlie Cole, who rushed in and brought him safely to shore.

Says the Carrollton Democrat: "It is rumored that a minister of the Christian denomination, who lived at Ghent, and who formerly preached here, has left for parts unknown, taking another woman with him than his wife, whom he left, with several children, to take care of herself."

The Lexington City Council have repealed the ordinance forbidding the sale of cattle on Cheapside on court days; and on next county court, the farmers of Fayette will once more [illegible] their cheerfulness of spirit at the restoration of an ancient right which dates far back that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

In the production of tobacco, Daviess county heads the list in Kentucky, having returned last year 6,293,850 pounds; in hemp, Fayette, 2,192,100 pounds; in corn, Shelby, 1,358,800 bushels; in wheat, Logan, 166,526 bushels. The average value of land per acre in Jefferson county is $54 46; Fayette, $51 95; Bourbon, $46 [illegible]; Campbell, $35 86; Kenton, $34 67. Average in the entire State, $10 29. In 1869 the State dog tax netted $3,109 55. In that year dogs killed 21,016 sheep, valued at $50,2[illegible].

The case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, brought from the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, involving the legal tender law, was decided in the United States Supreme Court yesterday. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion, the court holding that a contract made before the legal tender law could not be discharged in United States notes. The opinion is very long, and discusses at great length the power of Congress. It holds that Congress had no right to make Government notes a legal tender for pre-existing private debts. It does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed. This opinion was concurred in by Justice Nelson, Justice Clifford, and Justice Field. Justice Miller delivered the minority opinion, concurred in by Justice Swayne and Justice Davis, holding the law to be constitutional, and treating it principally as an incident to the war power.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The peach trees in Charleston are in bloom.

The population of Huntsville, Alabama, is 7,000.

Oranges are worth two cents each, by the box, in Columbus, Ga.

Iuka, Miss., has obtained $50,000 to establish a cotton factory at that place.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Miss Susan B. Anthony are in Charleston.

The Chinese in Texas are working industriously and give general satisfaction.

A child of Mr. Ashley's, in Lincoln county, Tennessee, was kicked to death by a horse the other day.

Hon. Jacob Thompson has purchased the Ware place and is about to locate permanently in Memphis.

The "Cotton States' Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association" has been organized at Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Robert S. Pollard, a well-known livery-stable keeper of Richmond, died on Wednesday last of suffocation.

The Jockey Club of San Antonio, Texas, announces that their spring meeting will take place in the latter part of May.

Rich deposits of iron ore have been found on the line of the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad, some 19 miles from Knoxville.

The mule trade in Georgia is improving. One hundred were sold in Atlanta on Thursday last, at prices ranging from $185 to $250.

Andrew J. Crawford and Wiley Warren are under bonds, in Athens, Tennessee, to answer to the charge of killing a man named Anderson several days ago.

Jim Madison, the cavalry soldier, who murdered young Boley in Lynchburg, Va., last December, and who afterwards made his escape, has been recaptured.

A military commission convened in Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, Texas, on the 16th ult., for the trial of offenders. Col. Whiting President of the commission.

Mr. Whitfield Moss, an old and respected citizen of Natchitoches, La., was shot and killed while plowing in his field on the 21st ult., by James K. Peters. The murderer has left the parish.

Mr. Buck Farquhar, who lived ten miles south of Bryan, Texas, was shot one night last week while quietly sitting with his family by his own fireside. There is no clew to the assassin or his motives.

Assistant Chief of Police James Garrity, of Mobile, engaged in a fracas with a citizen in that city the other night, by which he was so seriously injured as to render his recovery doubtful.

The population of Memphis is increasing more rapidly and more healthfully than at any time since before the war, excepting, of course, the era of mushroom growth which followed the capture of the place in 1862.

The Ninth regiment of cavalry are concentrating at Fort Davis, Texas; from thence they will go on a scout to the Guadalupe mountains, and hope to render a good account of the savages who harbor in those hills.

The evidence in the case of Colonel Thomas Dickens, indicted for the murder of Wade H. Bolton, was closed in the Criminal Court, at Memphis, on Saturday, before Judge H. Hudson and a jury. The argument was begun yesterday.

The members of the Galveston (Texas) bar are making arrangements to purchase the library belonging to the Supreme Court in Galveston. After the new constitution goes into effect the sessions of the Supreme Court will be confined to the State capital.

Calvin Rogers, who murdered Miss Maggie McClelland on the night of the first of October last in Marianna, Florida, was arrested at the residence of Andrew Watson, colored, one night last week, and in attempting to break arrest, was killed by the constable and posse.

Another death by hydrophobia occurred near Bayou Sara, La., at Col. Richard Haile's last week. It was a negro boy, fifteen years of age, who was bitten several months ago by a mad dog. The bite was cauterized at the time, but without avail, the awful disease developing itself in the poor fellow and killing him in less than twenty-four hours.

The prisoners confined in jail, at Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday night last, above the debtor's room, assisted by those in that room, succeeded in cutting and burning a hole through the floor, and were in a fair way to escape, when they were discovered by the jailer, Mr. Hooey, who fired upon them, the shot taking effect in the foot of a colored prisoner, inflicting a slight wound.

The Radicals of South Carolina threaten that they will oust F. L. Cardoza, the Secretary of State, who has the independence to admit that he signed certificates of election for the defeated Radical candidates for Congress, Hoge and Wallace, without knowing the date of the contents of those certificates. Of course. If a man ventures to tell the truth, how can he be a sound Radical?

Says the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican: "It is asserted that nearly every man in this part of Virginia is either running for some office, or is plaintiff in some suit to strip some luckless debtor of the last shred he wears; or is defendant in some other suit to protect himself from being divested of his own last shred by some importunate creditor. Which doesn't convey to our mind any very encouraging idea of the business situation."

A writer in the Richmond Whig makes the following suggestion in regard to County Judges: "Permit the County Judge to practice law in adjoining counties, and a lawyer of good standing can afford to take the position for a much smaller salary than if he should be required to give up his entire practice. The salary should be moderate, not only for the reason that the people are too poor to pay so many officers high salaries, but it ought not to be a temptation to greedy and avaricious men."

The Fairfield (Texas) Ledger, in allusion to the disordered condition of the mail service in that section, says: "It ought not to be expected of any aspiring statesman that for the paltry sum of $2,000 or 3,000 per annum he would forsake his boon companions and ease, and, plebeian-like, struggle through a pioneer country, where it is so dangerous to venture, merely in the thankless and inglorious business of rectifying the wrongs a few thousand postmasters and mail contractors are hourly inflicting on a semi-barbarous and ever-complaining set of white trash."

The Indianola (Texas) Bulletin, alluding to the fact that Mr. Mooney, who has a grist and saw mill at Prairie Lea, intends establishing a cotton factory, says: "Western Texas generally is well suited to the establishment of cotton factories. Situated in the heart of the best cotton-growing country in the world, the manufacturing of cotton goods cannot be otherwise than profitable. Besides the Guadalupe river, the San Antonio, San Marcos and fifty other streams are fine mill streams, and the day is not far distant when Western Texas will be a large exporter of cotton goods, and not only cotton goods, but other fabrics of a textorial nature."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail of Thursday last says: "When the question of relieving political disabilities was taken up in the Senate yesterday, a scene of disorder ensued such as was never known before; various points of order were made, and points upon points of order, (some of which points no doubt originated in the jug kept in Keffer's room.) Everything got mixed up, and there was great disorder; everybody took the floor, and a general 'mouth-shooting' ensued. Gas, foul and unlimited, crimination and recrimination, were indulged in, and the whole assemblage was riotous and disorderly to an extent beyond description. The Senate chamber was pandemonium, intensified by the howling of infuriated demagogues and the hooting of the legions of Radicalism."

In Louisiana they have just appropriated five millions of dollars to defray the last annual expenditures of the Board of Public Works. It is hinted that one million would cover the legitimate bill. But the Louisiana Legislature, like Congress, is liberal where Radicals only are concerned.

The Attorney General is not going out of the Cabinet, which will be a sore disappointment to Pennsylvania. Simon Cameron insists that Grant has not done the clean thing by the old Keystone State. What Mr. Hoar thinks he will probably tell us next time he delivers an oration before the Supreme Court.

The General Assembly of Tennessee has passed a resolution censuring Congressman Smith for furnishing the Radical members of the State Legislature his frank for the purpose of flooding the country with Radical documents. This Smith is the news agent who used to cry the Memphis Avalanche to Bragg's army as "Here's yer good Southern rights readin'." He is the Radical Tennessee legislator who got the largest slice of the stolen school fund. To censure him officially is to compliment him; and, after all, what has he done with his frank that his fellow-Radicals are not doing every day?

A committee of Georgia Republicans has gone to Washington to dig up the [illegible] of Bullock, who but recently left Washington with a committee of brokers. The [illegible] scheme of reconstruction seems to be embraced in the going and coming of Radical cliques, each exposing the other and all alike corrupt. It is a fight for plunder. If one set gets in the rivals assail it, and vice versa, the solution being found in the fact that there are not offices enough. Yet if the number were doubled and tripled, and if the pillage were stacked as high as the pyramids, there would still be a perpetual disturbance. Corruption is never sated. It does not fatten on what it feeds. It simply grows more rapacious and shameless.

The Cloven Foot.

A very strong impression that the Cincinnati Southern railroad scheme has got its quietus prevails at Frankfort. The Legislature of Kentucky is not unwilling to give a liberal charter to Covington or Newport. It is even willing to give a charter, with suitable protective restrictions, to Cincinnati. But the Ferguson bill is regarded as little else than a monstrosity, and its provisions will not be passed into a charter by Kentucky. This feeling is so strong that the Cincinnati Chronicle, which old Jesse Grant, the President's parent, says is the "only loyal paper in Cincinnati," proposes to let the Bourbons slide and to apply "to a loyal Congress for assistance." The Chronicle says:

This desperate warfare to prevent what the people of Kentucky should gladly welcome has suggested to many practical men, who are tired of this sort of thing, that there is possibly another way of settling this matter settled. If Congress can give a right of way to a new railroad from Washington city to New York, or through Maryland and West Virginia to Ohio, has it not power to do the same thing in behalf of a route from Cincinnati to Chattanooga? It is of course a very pleasant matter to Kentucky lawyers to have this enterprise contested at Frankfort. There are plenty of people, no doubt, who think a fat thing for each and all of them is to be made out of Cincinnati in this business. We do not suppose that John C. Breckinridge, for instance, would believe it to be according to the "resolutions of '98" or the old-fashioned doctrine of State rights for a Radical Congress to appropriate a narrow strip of Kentucky soil to the construction of an important national highway. But stranger things have happened than the establishment of such a "new bond of union" between the North and the South by the aid of Federal legislation. And there are a number of people who have begun to think in earnest about the expediency of trying it rather than submit to the delay of a perverse and interminable opposition.

This is beyond all question the real feeling of Cincinnati. The Cincinnatians care nothing for Kentucky. On the contrary, they have a prejudice against us. Their papers have been denouncing us so long as a lot of rebels and traitors that it is impossible for the people to do us justice. And the railroad controversy at Frankfort, which they pretend not to understand, has, we fear, widened the breach. As the Chronicle says, the Cincinnati people "are tired of this sort of thing;" that is, they are tired of legal and peaceful and constitutional methods, and, not liking us any how, want to rush off to Washington for Federal intervention, for coercive measures, which they are in the habit of applying to the Southern people. Everything that does not jump at the bidding of Cincinnati is "a perverse and interminable opposition," to be put down by Congress, which, like the Chronicle, is "truly loyal."

We maintain that in this matter we have been liberal and impartial. Whilst we have large interests in the city of Louisville we have larger interests in the State of Kentucky. We are not assailing the interests of Central Kentucky. We will not offer one solitary objection to the most liberal charter which may be sought by Kentuckians for their own use. That would be indeed preposterous. What we oppose is a road to be owned by Cincinnati, but to be practically built by Kentucky, which gives no assurance of legal redress to the people of Kentucky in cases of need, and may be made, under certain not impossible conditions, a powerful engine of public as well as private wrong. If the proposition which Ohio makes to Kentucky should be reversed and should be made by Kentucky to Ohio, it would raise a laugh all over the Buckeye State.

It is a little curious to note how inconsistently some of our country exchanges talk. The very newspapers which have been most eager to charge the COURIER-JOURNAL with "pandering to Northern prejudices" are now charging us with ignorance and narrowness because we refuse to sell out to Cincinnati, body and breeches. We have shown that this scheme is nothing but a civil rights bill in disguise, designed for the benefit of Ohio. Hence, as it looks as if the project has been stripped of its disguise, here is the Chronicle, "the only loyal paper in Cincinnati," according to Father Grant, urging an application to Congress, which passed the original civil rights bill. What have our critics to say to that? Is the COURIER-JOURNAL "pandering to Yankee prejudices" when it refuses to be made the instrument of laying across the bosom of Kentucky a bar of iron to be perpetually handled by alien interests and a hostile community? Is it "pandering to Yankee prejudices" when it declines to ask the Legislature of Kentucky to do what the Cincinnati Chronicle would have Congress *force* Kentucky to do?

The Political Situation.

The situation of the country at this moment is not encouraging, although it is tranquil. That which is most needed is public confidence; and this the Republicans seem to be unable to establish for the simple reason that they are themselves so divided as to be sure of nothing beyond the moment. After reconstruction, what? After the Fifteenth amendment, what? Are we to have a bill of "pains and penalties," and a fresh distribution of military power? Is there to be a "new departure" from the basis of consolidation already laid down? Or, will the Radical element grow weaker and weaker, and the people at large turn their attention to tariffs and finance, leaving the war and its issues and its passions to vanish like disembodied spirits before the cock's crow of a perfect restoration of the Union? Upon queries of this sort hang a multitude of hopes and fears which beget universal suspense; and the people are not quite sure whether they stand upon the edge of spring or whether they enjoy only a little gleam of sunshine in the mid-winter of their discontent.

The Virginians, taking advantage of the lull, are debating the feasibility of constructing a new party. They think that an organization occupying some middle ground between the contending extremes which control the action of the Republican and Democratic parties is essential to the proper development of the political resources of the Old Dominion. They know best what is best for themselves, and need not be reminded, so far as the country at large is concerned, that "third parties" and "middle men" occupy dangerous ground. We are yet a nation of partisans. Complicated as our system has become, it is hardly yet sufficiently complicated to enforce as an absolute necessity the existence of an organization designed for no other purpose than that of holding and preserving the "balance of power."

The situation in Mississippi is simple. We have the authority of the Hon. Hiram R. Revels, who cannot be accused of "much cry and little wool," and whose political complexion has plenty of color in it, for stating that the Republicans have a pretty sure thing for the present, and, as Mr. Revels thinks, "for the next five years." Calculations of this kind are not of inspired origin and do not carry the authority or the blessing of the divinity with them. But, by the aid of Congress, they partake of the nature of assurance, and, whatever else we may hear of, we are not likely to encounter a response to the Virginia movement from Mississippi. The two conflicting interests will probably fight it out squarely on an aligement to be hit upon hereafter, but with their present elements.

In Georgia it is the same. Violence on the one side creates violence on the other. Before the Georgians have done with Bullock they are likely to be thoroughly organized against Radicalism.

Throughout the North parties [illegible] nant. The people of the North [illegible] not so directly affected by the [illegible] play of political events as the people of the South, and so they move slowly. There has been nothing to stir them into action. Nor is anything likely to occur just now. The present condition of business must first develop its real drift and meaning.

Meanwhile the Radical leaders, conscious of the danger of the situation, are looking over the military chess-board to see how the commanders and districts may be rearranged to the best advantage. There is to be a new deal. But what it will be, and how it is going to influence the course of things at the South, may hardly be foretold. We shall wait and see.

Pacific Railroads.

Senator Kellogg, just now of Louisiana, but formerly from Illinois, has introduced another railroad scheme in the Senate. It is termed the Southwestern Railroad Company, and the bill is entitled, "A bill to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, with branches and connections." The incorporators are George J. Forrest, Nicholas H. Decker, William A. Wheeler, A. L. Hyatt, Samuel N. Pike, Azaria Boody, Edmond L. Goold, Duncan S. Walker, Wm. Kidd, William Mason, Sylvester Maury, Rupes Hatch, Jamison Eager, Geo. P. Este, Abner Bartlett, S. F. Butterworth, John F. Trow, J. H. Oglesby, Alfred Moulton, J. R. Clay, Lafayette Folger, Cyrus Bussey, M. L. Rice. It provides for one million shares of stock at one hundred dollars each, the company to be in full blast as soon as two hundred thousand dollars are paid up. It grants "every alternate section of land not containing mines of gold and silver, designated by odd numbers, twenty sections per mile, on each side of such railroad line." The company "may issue their first mortgage bonds to an amount not exceeding $40,000 per mile."

The lands shall be sold at not less, "in any case, than $2 50 per acre."

We are tempted to make the inquiry what all this can mean? We recognize among the incorporators only the names of S. N. Pike, the great whisky dealer, and W. A. Wheeler, chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads. The others may all be rich capitalists, but we never saw them in that light before. The multiplicity of schemes always has a tendency to defeat any object, which may be a good one. Report says that the Union Pacific and Central railroad incorporators made such a good thing of it that there are many eager spoilsmen ready and anxious to take part in the division of other good things. The necessities of the whole country, but more particularly the wants of the Southern States, demand another Pacific railroad. One of the finest conventions for intellect as well as numbers so decided in Louisville last October. But there was no intention to foster the speculative schemes of adventurers, who might by a little political influence obtain a charter and hold on to it until capitalists could be induced to take the matter in hand and buy it from the projectors. In the present case there cannot be sufficient inducements offered to capitalists. The United States do not own a foot of land in Texas, except forts and other public buildings. The whole domain belongs to Texas exclusively. Therefore, for seven or eight hundred miles the road would be constructed at a cost of about thirty millions, without an acre of land to offer as security. The land in New Mexico and Arizona, which could be donated to the "Southwestern," will not be available for years to come. This projected railroad can only be put in the category of an obstacle to the real building of a road, or in the light of a speculation to compel *bona-fide* operators *to buy them off*. Which is it? By the constitution of Texas, lately adopted, the land grants of all roads which had not complied with the terms of their charters were absolutely forfeited to the school fund. It would require positive action by the Legislature to reinstate the land grant. The Shreveport and Marshall road (by its title Southern Pacific) was empowered to extend its line westward through the State. Its land grant has of course been forfeited from its present terminus, but that is no reason why the gentlemen whom we have enumerated should seek, through the means of Senator Kellogg's bill, to deprive them of their privileges and of the opportunity of recovering their land grant by act of the Legislature. Two roads cannot be built on the same line. And yet these gentlemen attempt to deprive other persons, who are working a road of over fifty miles, even the privilege of extending it. The Memphis and El Paso Pacific has been employing many hundred hands for months past in preparing the grade to receive its iron. Its progress has been such that along its route lands have risen 300 per cent. in the last eight months. Its officers during the war obtained legislative action at various periods to prevent any forfeiture of its privileges. Senator Morton, after a careful examination, pronounced in open Senate his legal opinion that the charter was to-day as intact as when first granted. The Caddo Gazette states that 700 men are engaged in getting ties for the road. We understand that track-laying will commence this week, and that it will progress steadily and rapidly. A great many millions of bonds have been sold in Paris on favorable terms upon mortgage of the road and its land-grant for 800 miles. The President of the road, in a late publication, January 10th, states that two hundred and fifty miles of the road will be in running order by the 1st of January next, with an estimated net income of a million of dollars. This company has acquired the road from Fort Yuma to San Diego, across the State of California, and owns 9,000 acres of land in the latter city. That alone is a fortune, scarcely to be estimated, when a road reaches that place. It must become a great seaport, and in a very few years would equal in population the city of Louisville. Fancy the ownership of 9,000 acres here. If the prices should only average the figures at which property sells beyond Broadway, say $100 a foot, it would sum up the modest amount of one hundred and eighty millions. This road has the charter also from Fort Yuma to the eastern boundary of Arizona, and the small strip of 150 miles across New Mexico is all they require to have a perfect right of way across the continent. If they should build a road along their present lines, without the ownership of the road across New Mexico, they would be in the power of any speculators who obtained that little strip of right of way. The land grant of over eight million acres from Texas ought to be amply sufficient to build the whole road, if time is given to place it judiciously before the public and not to sacrifice it. The Illinois Central has realized already over [illegible] and a half million acres. This Texas land ought to produce proportionately, and, in the course of ten years, ought to net $80,000,000. The Marshall and Shreveport road, if let alone by these schemers, ought to be able to secure a restitution of its land grant, and would be enabled to unite at some eligible point with the main trunk of the Memphis and El Paso. Twenty-nine States, in convention assembled, declared that these roads ought to be built to satisfy the wants of the country. There is not a doubt that the roads already chartered can be built with the assets in hand, if they have in their directories men who are energetic, efficient, honest, and entitled to the respect of the public. With confidence in them, every assistance would be rendered by the whole South to push on such a great work, and in less than five years we should be able to travel with uninterrupted railroad communication to the placid waters of San Diego bay. Let no obstacle be thrown in the way of its speedy completion. And especially let there [illegible] legislat[illegible] careful [illegible] gra[illegible] [illegible] which would place corporations at the mercy of scheming adventurers, who could wring millions from the foreign as well as the domestic capitalists, who had placed their money in investments, believing that the American people would not countenance any plan to jeopardize enterprises so important as these. It would be an act of perfidy to reap the harvests which others had sown. We have not lost every vestige of respect for the American Congress, and therefore cannot conceive that they will encourage an act of such baseness against private rights, however badly they do act in partisan legislation.

☞ Grant received Revels warmly. But then Grant's olfactories are not supposed to be very nice and the day was a cold one.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Messrs. Pearson & Meddis, Real Estate Brokers, open their spring sales on the 1st of March with a sale of the extensive and valuable estate of our deceased fellow-citizen, S. L. Nock. The estate consists of a large amount of bonds and stocks, splendid business property centrally located, a splendid lot in the rapidly improving West End, the handsomest residence lot in Louisville, situated on Fourth near Kentucky street, one square in the vicinity of the L. and N. R. R. depot, and several other pieces of desirable property in this city and Jeffersonville, Indiana. The sale will conclude with that of "Hazlewood," at Hobbs' station, L. and C. Short-line road, long regarded one of the handsomest country seats in Kentucky, containing 200 acres, 55 acres of which will be sold with the residence, and the balance will be subdivided into small lots. In this sale will be found property adapted to the wants of all classes. See advertisement.

☞ "Dont fail to call" at J. M. Armstrong's, 132 Main street, for fine clothing and furnishing goods. He is selling at cost, and no mistake.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

clear and give strength to the voice of singers, and are indispensable to public speakers.

"I recommend their use to public speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME.

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

Sold by all dealers in medicines.

☞ $12 00 will buy a splendid half-dozen shirts at J. M. Armstrong's, 132 Main street.

☞ The best in the city by a large majority. J. C. Elrod's old gallery has removed to 58 Main, below Second street, where he has fitted up the best gallery in the Southwest. For fine pictures of all sizes at low prices go to 58 Main, and take your babies.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu, and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me.

Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,

Louisville Transfer Company.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Cammellia White for the Complexion,

The most perfect and innocent toilet-powder a lady can use. Can be found at any drug store. It renders the skin clear, natural, and beautiful. ja25 d13 TuF&Su

☞ The genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. MILHAU'S SONS,

fe8 d2awlm 183 Broadway, New York.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE CHEAPEST

place in the city to get your printing is at the Courier-Journal Job-rooms.

Bill Heads only $8 per ream.

Business Cards $3 to $5 per 1,000.

Monthly Statements $3 to $5 per 1,000.

Bills Lading, Dray Tickets, Ball Tickets, Coal Tickets, Price Lists and all other kinds of Printing at correspondingly low rates. Call and examine specimens.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.

Office in second-story Courier-Journal Building. feb8deodtf

More Elegant and Desirable Exercises at the Rink.

The public, and more especially the young men, will be delighted to hear that Mr. Glover has determined to put into his spacious hall all the latest and most approved fixtures necessary to a first-class gymnasium, to be used two days and two evenings of each week for this manly and health-giving exercise. The apparatus will be portable, so that the hall can at any time be cleared in a few minutes. We understand that Mr. Glover leaves to-day for the purpose of procuring the necessary fixtures.

All the Facts in a Nutshell.

The points of difference between PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, and the other hair darkening articles, are these: They are sticky—it is devoid of gluten. They are opaque—it is transparent. They are fetid—it is fragrant. They are muddy—it is clear. They produce dull tints—it reproduces nature's hues. Sold by all druggists. fe8 eod3

One Reason Why

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT meets with such great favor is, that its taste is as palatable as its efficacy is certain. Its superiority as a Tonic Beverage is vouched for by the first medical men, and by thousands who have proved its virtues, and its invaluability as a remedy for disorders of the throat, chest, lungs, and stomach, has been thoroughly tested in innumerable cases. Sold by all druggists and grocers. fe8 eod6

Tumors, Ulcers, or Old Sores

are caused by an impure state of the blood.

Never attempt to cure an old sore by means of ointments, salves, &c., alone. Nature often makes [illegible] of this kind as a "safety-valve" to throw off the impurities of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly [illegible] and the old sore will get well itself, [illegible] need for it. Evidence comes to us from many quarters of cures effected in cases of this kind, one in which the ulcer had run on to such an extent, that the limb was pronounced gangrenous by a physician, and the next step would have been a resort to the surgeon's knife. Happily, however, Rosadalis was tried and a cure the result. fe8 eod6

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au18-dtf J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Janssen, C. Breckenbrough. Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire. jal dtm

MARRIED.

BROWN—DORSEY—At the residence of Mrs. Sarah J. Stone, near Bloomfield, Ky., on the 3d of February, 1870, by Elder Austin Taylor, Mr. [illegible] Brown to Miss [illegible] W. Dorsey. Attendants—Miss Sallie Campbell, Miss [illegible] Davis, Mr. Murray Percival, and Mr. Frank. Lander.

DIED.

JACOB—On Sunday night, Feb. 6, 1870, ETTA POPE, daughter of Thomas P. and Etta P. Jacob, aged 17 months and 23 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence, corner Fourth and Breckinridge streets, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.

SIMONS—In Portland, on Monday morning, Feb. 7, 1870, at 11 o'clock, DIANA, daughter of John and Wilhelmina Simons, aged 18 years.

Funeral will take place from her father's residence, on Market street, Portland, at 3 o'clock to-day. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

OBITUARY.

BUCKMAN—In Springfield, Ky., Jan. 29, 1870, of typhoid fever, LEE, oldest son of Jane and Theophilus Buckman, in the 21st year of his age.

The immortal soul has left its mass of clay. The spark of life went out like a summer day, more beautiful when near its close. And when a suffering child, bore each pang with unbounded patience, and only begged to suffer more, and would repeat, "I suffer, O! I suffer, let me suffer for Jesus!"

The beautiful motto "resignation" was indelibly stamped upon his pallid brow, and his language to those around him was beautiful beyond comparison. The very essence of his words seemed tinged with heavenly glory as if angels' whispers. The morning God called him from earth was bright and beautiful, and, as a golden sunbeam stole through the open casement and fell across his bed, he raised his languid eyes and said "This is Sunday; O! what a beautiful day to go home!—what a beautiful day to meet my sweet Jesus!"

His death was a happy, tranquil one, and bright angels have ere this strewn the heavenly path with flowers rich and rare, and music of celestial power guides him on to tread that flowery path prepared for the youthful dead.

Weep not, fond parents, sister, brother, all;
The youthful one has obeyed a higher call—
Has left this world of trouble and distress
To dwell in heavenly happiness.
Remember his words—beautifully sublime—
To pray for all those left behind,
And the beautiful words, stamped upon his marble brow,
"I am resigned; O! let me go to Jesus now!"
These are cherished mementoes of the past
You can treasure so long as memory last,
And know, 'mid troubles and distress,
That God does all things for the best.

A. F. M***.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRANT & PROSPERITY.

Business revives under the new regime. Other than general causes have, however, given a tremendous impetus to the sale of

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

The chemists have come out in two leading scientific journals against the lead and sulphur POISONS FOR THE HEAD (for that is their proper designation), with which the country is infested, while Dr. Chilton, the first analytical chemist in America, announces to the world that

Cristadoro's Dye is Utterly Poisonless,

and that he KNOWS IT TO BE SO, because he has analyzed it.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. ja15 deod&weowim

JUST OUT.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

Superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York.

No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. fe5 d2m&weowt

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

USED UP.

Essays for Young Men—the enervated and used up, who have lost their youthful energy, ambition, and bodily vigor in the pursuit of SOCIAL PLEASURE—with words of cheer and sanitary aid for the seemingly hopeless. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. ja29 deod3m

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8, 1870.

NO FREIGHT will be received to-day for points south of Nashville, except on N. & D. and M. & C. Railroads. (fe3) A. BROADDUS, Agent.

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.

THE attention of parties desiring safe and profitable investment is called to these securities. The law under which these bonds were issued has been decided legal and valid by the Supreme Court of Missouri. The counties secure stock in the railroad company equal to the amount of their bonds. In most cases they have little or no other debt. The people, in every instance, have indorsed by their vote the issue of their bonds. In short, no State or county securities have been issued anywhere with more safeguards thrown around them. The interest is payable, in most cases, semi-annually, either in New York or St. Louis. The assessed value of property of the counties by which these bonds are secured ranges from three to five millions—the real value, nearly double that amount, as per county statistics. These bonds can be delivered to purchasers at rates that will pay from 10½ to 18 per cent. on investment, besides a bonus of 40 to 50 per cent. on maturity of the bond. Time of bonds, 10, 15, and 20 years. I have sold nearly $100,000 of these bonds to some of the most cautious and judicious capitalists of this and adjoining counties. For further information, apply in person or by letter to

DR. A. R. McKEE, Danville, Ky.,

fe8 cod5 Agent Mo. Bond and Stock Board.

NEW ALBANY NURSERY

F. GRAHAM & SON, PROP'RS.

A CHOICE stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees of every description for sale, either by the 100 or 1,000, on the most reasonable terms. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. Catalogues sent on application. fe6 d6&w2*

Murray & Lanman's

Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja24 d2awlm

Cabinet Manufacturers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1833 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.

MOORE & CAMPION.

Store No. 261 South Second st.

ja24 d6m Factory Nos. 221 & 223 Levant st.

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope.

G. H. & T. H. KLEINPELTER,

Southwest of [illegible] South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

De Molay Commandery (No. 12) Knights Templar will hold a stated meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Temple.

J. M. S. McCORKLE, Recorder.

Masonic Notice.

A called communication of Eureka R. A. Chapter (No. 101) will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock for work in R. A. degree. (*) E. O. BROWN, Sec'y.

Notice.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE LOUISVILLE CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville City Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, corner Twelfth and Rowan streets, on February 8, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which meeting seven Directors are to be elected to serve for the ensuing year. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Board of Directors.

ja25 dtFe8 C. G. DAVISON, President.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.

SEALED proposals will be received at the engineer's office, at Charleston, W. Va., until 12 M., March 1, 1870, for the graduation, masonry, and the superstructure of bridges on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, between the Falls of Kanawha and Ohio river, including three millions cubic yards of excavation and seventy thousand cubic yards of masonry.

Also, at the engineer's office at Richmond, Va., until 12 M., March 10, 1870, for several heavy sections east of the Falls of Kanawha, including the unfinished work near Millboro', and that 8 miles east of the White Sulphur Springs, the Great Bend tunnel, 6,400 feet; Lewis tunnel, 3,800 feet; 5 other tunnels from 300 to 1,700 feet long, several sections in rock cutting; and about 70,000 cubic yards of masonry.

Profiles and specifications can be found at the office of the company, 54 William street, New York, on and after Feb. 1; at Richmond, Va., and Charleston, W. Va., on and after Jan. 15, 1870. The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids offered, and to make private contracts for the work.

Information as to time, &c., will be given at the letting. For further information, apply to H. D. Whitcomb, Chief Engineer, Richmond, Va., or to W. A. Kuper, Principal Assistant Engineer, Charleston, W. Va. C. P. HUNTINGTON,

ja25 Tu4 President.

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

To construct a sewer in Jefferson street from Montgomery to Twentieth street.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer.

Bond with approved security required.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Mayor's office, Feb. 5, 1870. fe5 dtd

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received, either at my office or that of Mr. Strewalt, architect, until Saturday, Feb. 12, for brick, stone, wood, ironwork, &c., for the erection of a building on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Said bids to be made either separately or in bulk. Plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. Strewalt's office.

fe5 d6 T. S. RUDD.

Coal for Gas-works.

PROPOSITIONS will be received at the office of the Gas Company for from two to four hundred thousand bushels of coal, to be delivered during the spring and summer on the premises of the Louisville Gas-works. Proposals will be received to the 15th of February, 1870.

fe4 d10 J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Pres't.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. ALEX. FORSYTH

HAS resumed the practice of his profession. Can be found at his old office, corner Jefferson and Seventh sts. Residence Galt House. fe8 d3

DR. H. F. BARNES,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of Indianapolis, Ind.,)

Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street.

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and [illegible] streets. Residence, No. [illegible] Jefferson between [illegible] Broadway. au12 dtf

NEW LAW BOOKS.

MORSE

ON

Banks and Banking.

A Treatise on the Law of Banks and Banking; with an Appendix, containing the National Banking Act, with Decisions, &c. By JOHN T. MORSE, Jr. 8vo. $6 00.

In the preparation of this edition, every part of the work has been thoroughly revised and several important additions made. More than a thousand additional cases are embodied, which exhibit distinct modifications of the law as it previously stood, or further developments of the leading principles. Some portions of local or statutory laws have been transferred from the text to the notes, or made applicable to the law of the States by the addition of explanatory notes; as in the chapter on Summary Proceedings to Recover Possession, where, besides the form of procedure in the State of New York, a full note is appended, setting forth in detail the leading features of similar process in other States. A large amount of new matter is thus presented, but in so condensed a form that the size of the volume is not greatly increased. Great care has also been taken to correct former inaccuracies, by diligently collating the text with the original reports, and minutely verifying the citation of cases.

BENNETT AND HEARD'S

Leading Criminal Cases.

Leading Criminal Cases. By E. H. BENNETT and F. F. HEARD, Esqs. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15 00.

In this edition the contributions of each writer, contained in both volumes of the former edition, are arranged in separate volumes, the first embracing the labors of Mr. Bennett, and in the second will be found those of Mr. Heard. Several of the notes have been substantially rewritten, some have been rearranged, and all have been carefully revised, and the additions and modifications suggested by the later authorities.

REDFIELD'S

Leading American Railway Cases.

Leading Cases and Opinions upon most of the important questions involved in the Law of Railways, arranged according to subjects, with extensive Notes and References to the late decisions. By ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL. D. 8vo. $7 50.

REDFIELD ON RAILWAYS.

Fourth Edition,

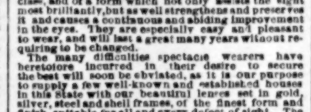
The Law of Railways; embracing Corporations, Eminent Domain, Contracts, Common Carriers of Goods and Passengers, Constitutional Law, Investments, Telegraph Companies, &c., &c. By ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL. D., Chief-Justice of Vermont. Fourth edition, greatly enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.

In this edition the topics of Common Carriers and Telegraph Companies form complete treatises. In addition to these, the work contains compact treatises on Corporations, Eminent Domain, Mandamus, Contracts for Construction, Certiorari, Quo Warranto, Equity Jurisdiction, Constitutional Questions affecting Legislative Grants, Investments, Stocks, Mortgages, Police, Amalgamation, &c., as well as all other matters in the law more exclusively affecting railways. Published by

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

fe4 deod3 110 Washington street, Boston.

Unfailing Eye Preservers.



LAZARUS & MORRIS'

Celebrated Perfected

Spectacles and Eye Glasses!

Preliminary Notice of Great Importance to Spectacle Wearers.

We have for many years past manufactured Spectacles and Eye Glasses as scientifically accurate in all their parts as any optical instrument of the first class, and of a form which not only assists the sight most brilliantly, but as well strengthens and preserves it and conduces to a great and lasting improvement in the eyes. They are especially easy and pleasant to wear, and will last a great many years without requiring to be changed.

The many difficulties spectacle wearers have heretofore incurred in their desire to secure the best will soon be obviated, as it is our purpose to supply a few well-known and established houses in this State with our beautiful lenses set in gold, silver, steel and shell frames, of the finest form and finish, suitable for all and every defect of sight. The names of such houses as are supplied will be thoroughly advertised, that the residents of Kentucky may secure the genuine article. In the meantime, we solicit applications from first-class jewelers addressed to us, 284 Main st., Hartford, Conn., to whom terms and prices will be made known. ja18 dlm*

Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1;
Corsets with 42 whalebones at $2;
Embroider'd Edgings & Insertions
Linen Collars and Cuffs;
Darned Lace Riviere;
Ruffings;
Lace Handkerchiefs, &c.,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES, AT
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103 1-2 Fourth Street.

ja23 dtf

N. D. HUNTER & Co.,

NEW CASH

Carriage Hardware House

157 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Carriage Hardware, Carriage and Wagon-makers' Wood Stock and Carriage Goods of every description.

Orders promptly executed.

N. D. HUNTER & CO.,

ja20 d2aw3 157 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

COKE! COKE! COKE!

A GOOD CHANCE for CHEAP FUEL

THE Gas Company will deliver Coke on premises for 7 cents per bushel, or 5 cents if taken at the yard.

This gives the cheapest fuel that has been furnished for a long time in this market, for 3 bushels of coke are equal to 2 bushels of best Pittsburg coal

ja25 dtf GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ordinance No. 91—Street Plumbing.

An Ordinance regulating street Plumbing, &c.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That, from and after the passage of this ordinance and its approval by the Mayor, any plumber or other person engaged in laying gas, water, or drain pipes in the streets of the city shall, before commencing work, enter into bonds before the Mayor, in the sum of one thousand dollars, with good and sufficient security, that they will leave the streets in as good repair as when they found them.

SEC. 2. Any plumber or other person excavating the streets for the purposes indicated in the first section of this ordinance before executing bonds as provided shall be fined not less than fifty dollars for each offense, recoverable as other fines are collected before the Police Court, and in case such persons do not properly repair the streets after such work, after having been notified by the Mayor, they shall be fined ten dollars for each day after such notification.

Approved June 30, 1869.

The provisions of the above ordinance will hereafter be strictly enforced, and persons engaged in this character of work are requested to come forward and execute their bond in accordance with section 1 of said ordinance. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Mayor's office, Feb. 7, 1870. fe8 d3

Notice.

F. M. SHELL, R. P. SHELL, and L. L. SHELL will find a communication for them at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main st.

Notice.

I AM not responsible for debts of any nature whatever contracted by any other person, and will only acknowledge such as are made by myself in person. fe7 d3 W. N. HALDEMAN.

Take Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Whereas a verbal agreement of partnership between Julius Gebhart and myself was made to carry on the Brewers' business in the city of Louisville, Ky. I hereby warn all persons not to trust him in any business in which my name is concerned. I notify every one that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him or by another for him in any individual or partnership names. J. G. ELSENHEIMER.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 3, 1870. fe6 d6*

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Auguste Favre, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same at once, duly proven, to the undersigned. ALEX'R G. BOOTH, Adm'r,

fe4 d20 73 Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

Notice.

FOR SALE—Having determined to withdraw from the mechanical business, I will now sell my interest in the steam and gas fitting and plumbing business of C. U. Shreve & Co., comprising the entire stock, fixtures, tools, &c. This presents a rare opportunity to engage in a business long established, free from risk, and in full operation. If not sold as above suggested, I will dispose of the same at auction on or before the 1st of March next. Apply to

C. U. SHREVE,

fe2 d10 107 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Seed Oats.

4 CARS Northern Illinois Black;
2 do. Missouri Black and White;
1 car of the famous Surprise Oats;
Now due, and for sale by

ja29 d14 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Tennessee Money Wanted.

$10,000 OLD ISSUE—The Torbit issue and the issue of 1861, and the Planters' Bank of Tennessee. Highest cash price paid by C. HAGAN,

fe4 dtf No. 114 Third street.

Notice.

I AM authorized to sell a tract of land containing between seven and eight hundred acres, on the Ohio river, in Crittenden county, Ky. Terms easy.

R. B. ALEXANDER,

ja4 dtf Falls City Tobacco Bank.

No More Medicine.

70,000 cures without drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, epilepsy, cough, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhea, acidity, sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, low spirits, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, in old and young. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb, $1 25; 24 lbs, $18. Also the Revalenta chocolate, $1 50 per pound. C. J. Du Barry & Co., 163 William street, New York, and all druggists and grocers everywhere; in this city by Chamberlin & Co., 219 West Main.

no23 d3m

Mules for Sale.

20 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 40 head 14 hands 3 inches 3 years old and fat, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky.

au21 dtf R. WATERS.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,

je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,

mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

BRENNER'S Original Sign Shop 75 MARKET ST.

SHELBY COUNTY

BONDS!

THE SHELBY RAILROAD COMPANY offer to those seeking investments the Bonds of Shelby County, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually (the 1st of June and December), at ninety cents and accrued interest, the principal and interest payable in the city of Louisville.

This is the cheapest bond upon the market. The act under which these bonds are issued has been decided legal and valid by the Court of Appeals, and the bonds therefore have the force and virtue of a mortgage upon eight millions of property.

Apply to JAMES A. EDWARDS & CO., Shelbyville, or the MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, Louisville.

ja21 dlm A. R. SCOTT, President.

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT

$200,000

Daviess County Bonds for Sale!

SECURED BY

$9,000,000 Taxable Property.

DUE in 4, 9, 14, and 19 years, with a tax already levied sufficient to pay bonds and interest in ten years. Six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Inquire of John G. Barret, Cashier Citizens' Bank, and Geo. D. Norton, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

JAMES WEIR,

ja18 d50 President of V. and B. R. Co.

E. HUTCHISON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Harrodsburg Ky.,

BUY and sell exchange on all the principal cities, highest price paid for Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds. Deposits received and interest paid on same. Discount day every Saturday.

The firm of E. Hutchison & Co. is composed of the following named persons, and they are individually liable and responsible for all deposits made with the Bank, thereby making it doubly sure, as they represent property, in the aggregate, worth not less than four hundred thousand dollars:

E. Hutchison,	J. S. Burris,
A. G. Kyle,	H. L. Bonta,
C. A. Hardin,	E. Burris,
Dr. Wm. Campbell,	B. B. Campbell,
E. R. Gaither,	J. B. Hutchison.

de23 d2m



RAMSAY & JAEGER,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

60 Seventh st., bet. Market and Main.

RESPECTFULLY invite those in want of chandeliers and gas fixtures, to call and examine our stock, to which we are adding daily all the newest styles and patterns made by the principal manufacturers, which we offer at Eastern prices. Also fit up water works and gas pipes in a superior manner, at low rates. All work warranted. de4 Su,W&F3m

MASSEY'S

Golden Cider & Pure Vinegar,

Fresh from the mills in Ohio and Michigan, reputed the best in use by all consumers.

LOUISVILLE DEPOT

No. 81 Green st., near Third.

n23 dtf

GAS LIGHT! GAS LIGHT!!

I HAVE a Patent Lamp for generating its own Gas, perfectly safe. No explosions—no chimney—no wick—no dirt. Cities and towns wishing as good light as coal gas can be supplied with street lamps very cheap by applying to me. All kinds of lamps for family purposes. I have also a cheap lamp for kitchens and manufacturing establishments. Call and examine the light at No. 137 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

B. MUSSELMAN,

ja22 dlm Sole Agent for Southern States.

A. G. HODGES & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OILS & LAMPS,

Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,

282 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,

ja22 d3m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY.

DUQUESNE FORGE.

WILLIAM MILLER,

Steamboat Shafts,

Cranks and Locomotive Forging,

Cor. Duquesne Way and First st.,

n14 d3m PITTSBURG, PA.

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 65 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. au9 dtf

Brandies.

51 CASKS Pure Cognac;
50 bbls pure Oldham county Peach;
75 bbls pure Russell county Apple;
In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,

ja21 25 Main st.

Champagne Wine.

50 BASKETS "Krug" in store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,

ja21 25 Main st.

Walker's Bitters.

300 CASES Walker's Tonic Bitters;
300 cases " Cocktail;
In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,

ja21 25 Main st.

1870.

THE

COURIER-JOURNAL

An Organ of National Democratic Government, Free Trade, Progressive Commerce, Western and Southern Domestic Economy, Civilization, and Peace.

1870.

THE approaching advent of a new year furnishes an occasion for placing before the notice of the public in a full and compendious form the plans and prospects of the COURIER-JOURNAL for the immediate future: and, also, for explaining somewhat of its character and antecedents as a popular newspaper.

ITS SPHERE OF USEFULNESS.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is a consolidated edition of three of the oldest and most widely-circulated newspapers in the Union viz: The LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, the LOUISVILLE COURIER, and the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT. The consolidation dates from the 8th of November, 1868. No paper in the West or South is read by a larger audience, and no paper in America has a range of circulation which is so extensive. The COURIER-JOURNAL goes to every State and Territory of the Union, and to every city and almost every town in Europe. It has a greater circle of readers in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Indiana than any paper published in those States. In Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri it is popularly known. Its patronage is every day increasing. Its sphere of influence is everywhere broadening.

ITS CHARACTER AND CONTENTS

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is printed on one of the largest newspaper sheets in America, and its great area of space is covered by able and brilliant leaders upon current affairs, political and social; by witty and pungent paragraphs; by careful literary criticisms and genial every-day essays; by full and faithful reviews of commerce, manufactures and agriculture; by exact, complete and reliable compilations of the freshest news, foreign and domestic, all furnished by the largest and most efficient corps of writers, reporters and correspondents ever employed upon a press of the South or the West. It is a text-book for the politician. It is a handbook for the farmer. It is a record for the merchant. It is a journal for the mechanic. It is a companion for the fireside. It is an almanac for all, universal in the variety and unlimited in the quantity of its contents, which are prepared not only with special reference to the interests of the South and West, but with special care and chastity with reference to the family circle. Special attention given to Commercial and Market reports—full, voluminous and reliable, not only of our own, but all the important markets of the country. We have special correspondents at Washington, New York, and other important points, who keep us fully advised of everything of interest in respect to the commercial and political world. The dispatches printed in this paper are procured at a cost exceeding $30,000 a year.

All letters should be addressed to

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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One year	$12 00
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One month	1 25

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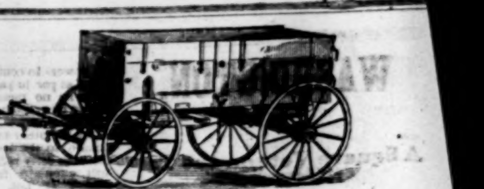
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WE HAVE DETERMINED TO MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

WAGONS

And, in addition to the old style Wagon, will keep constantly on hand the improved and best Thimble-skein Wagon manufactured in the United States. They have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced far superior to the old style Wagon, running much lighter, and being much easier on the horses' necks. The improved Wagon provides for a stiff, half stiff, or neck-yoke tongue, and is very strong and substantial at the connection of hounds and tongue.

BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE,

SUCCESSORS TO BONDURANT & TODD,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.,

fe6 d&w1 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL

Life Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS	$2,000,000
DIVIDENDS (per centage plan)	50 per cent.

NON-FORFEITURE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

SECURITY UNSURPASSED!

For information or agencies, apply to

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GENERAL AGENT FOR KENTUCKY.

Office, Mozart Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky. fe4 deod6

WIDOWS & ORPHANS

BENEFIT

Life Insurance Company,

132 Broadway, New York.

CHAS. H. RAYMOND — PRESIDENT

ROBT. A. GRANNIS — SECRETARY

Cash Accumulations, Nearly $4,000,000.

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Every approved description of insurance granted, and upon the most favorable terms.

Special attention is called to this company's system of endowments and tontines.

Applications or any information can be obtained from the company's agents everywhere.

Applications for agencies within the State of Kentucky may be made to

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent,

Office, No. 142 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

de25 deod3m

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Commercial Fire Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1869, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

Total Assets of the Company	$3[illegible]
Total Liabilities	30,[illegible]

As per detailed statement on file with the Auditor of the State and the Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson co., Ky.

PRATHER & WILTSIE, Agents,

fe4 d12 No. 141 Main st.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1870.

HAVING retired from the Sugar Refinery business, I have this day leased to my son, HENRY W. BARTOL, the "Grocers' Steam Sugar Refinery." B. H. BARTOL.

HAVING leased the above-named Refinery, I will continue the business as heretofore, and have appointed Messrs. THOS. P. STOTESBURY & CO. SOLE AGENTS, who will offer for sale the well-known brands of the Refinery, viz:

Bartol's Extra C Yellow Sugar;
Bartol's Crown Sirup.

fe4 eod3 HENRY W. BARTOL.

St. James Hotel---A Change.

THIS well-known and centrally-located hotel—one of the largest, most commodious and convenient in Cincinnati—has recently undergone a change, the undersigned becoming the sole proprietor. It is now being renovated, remodeled, and refurnished throughout, and will compare favorably with the best, reliable houses in the South and West.

JOHN J. McGRATH,

Late of the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

ja9 dlm-SuTuTh&Sa

Dissolution.

THE firm of Davidson, Terrell & Hays was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of February, 1870, Mr. James Davidson retiring.

JAMES DAVIDSON,
H. M. TERRELL,
EDWIN W. HAYS.

THE undersigned will continue the business as Stationers, Printers, Binders, and Manufacturers of Blank Books and Paper Boxes. We are also prepared to execute Lithographing at shortest notice with neatness and dispatch.

TERRELL, HAYS & CO.,

fe6 d3 No. 77½ Fourth st., east side, near Main.

Dissolution.

THE firm of R. W. Marriner & Son is dissolved by mutual consent, R. W. Marriner retiring. The hardware business will be conducted by Will M. Marriner, who is authorized to settle the business of the old firm. R. W. MARRINER,

fe6 d3 WILL M. MARRINER.

DRY GOODS.

Sheetings and Shirtings.

100 CASES 5-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Bleached Cottons;
50 " 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, and 9-4 Bleached & Brown Cottons;
150 bales Sea Island Brown Cottons,
2 cases 10-4 Utica Bleached " "
3 " Pequot " "
5 " Androscoggin " "
5 " Pepperell " " and Brown Cottons;
5 " Lippitt " "
3 " Monadnock " "

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

fe8 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Drillings and Checks.

50 BALES Brown Drills;
10 cases Bleached " "
20 cases State Drills and Satteens;
20 bales Brown Osnaburgs;
20 cases Plaid "
50 cases Apron, Shirting, & Furniture Checks

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

fe8 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Spring, 1870.

THE RICHMOND MNFG. CO

OFFER

Pink, Purple, and Orange Frocks;
Double and Fancy Purples;
German Checks, Shirtings,
AND FANCY
RICHMOND
PRINTS,
IN NEWEST STYLES & COLORINGS
TO JOBBERS ONLY at
188 Church St.,

au15 eod6m NEW YORK.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

MY shoe store, No. 159 Market street, near Fifth. I have removed to No. 141 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, eighth house below Fourth street, north side.

fe2 d10 ED. GRAUMAN.

Dr. James Graves & Son

HAVE removed from 228 Market street to their new building, Chestnut and Twenty-fifth streets, where they will continue the manufacture of all their various preparations, and will fill all orders at wholesale prices only. All of their medicines are for sale by druggists. de15 d3m

TALLOW, ETC.

ESTABLISHED, 1837.

TALLOW,
LARD,
GREASE.

HIGHEST market price paid. No charges made for commission or drayage. Shipping Stencil furnished. Quotations given upon application. Address PROCTER & GAMBLE,

au20 dTu&Fr6m. CINCINNATI.

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se4 dtf

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja18 dtf

CANDIDATES.

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

Iron, Nails, Steel,

Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Tools.

WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL,

All kinds for sale at lowest rates.

Kentucky Rolling Mill Company,

ja15 d3m 291 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

W. S. PARKER. JOHN P. CROMIE.

PARKER & CROMIE,

BANKERS,

(Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.) Dealers in

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,

144 West Main Street,

ja1 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE ROUTE.

Louisville & Cincinnati R. R.
Louisville & Lexington

☞ Passengers purchasing tickets via this route save 45 miles, 10 hours, and make 3 daily connections at Cincinnati with trunk lines for Eastern cities, as against one connection via "U. S. Mail Line"—the only road by which you can go to Cincinnati and return same day, and the only line running two daily trains between the two cities on Sundays.

☞ Fare $3 50. Free transfer at Cincinnati.

☞ Silver Palace Cars on Night Trains open at 9 P. M.

☞ Trains are held at Cincinnati or Louisville for Through Passengers going north or south one hour when necessary.

Passengers purchasing tickets at offices in Louisville other than Third and Main Depot, Galt, Louisville and Willard Hotels, will not get free transfer offered by this Short Line.

Leave for	TIME CARD.	Arrive at Louisville
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Cities. Daily except Sundays.	9:45 P. M.
2:35 P. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Cities. Daily.	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Great Southern Mail. Daily except Saturday.	5:00 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lexington. Daily except Sunday.	6:40 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lexington. Daily except Sunday.	11:00 A. M.
4:25 P. M.	Lagrange Accommodation. Daily except Sunday.	8:45 A. M.

HENRY STEFFEE, G. T. A. SAM'L GILL, Superintendent. fe5

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [Feb. 6, 1870.] Arrive.

7:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail. 10:00 P. M.
2:30 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express. 9:30 A. M.
12:30 A. M. Nash'e & Southeastern Exp. Mail. [illegible]
3:30 A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Mail. [illegible]
3:15 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation. [illegible]

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

n14 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking the United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:0 A. M. Chicago Express; 8:30 A. M., New York Express; 2:30 P. M., for all points north, east, and west; 11:30 P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sunday nights at 10 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 8:30 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train on Sundays.

Elegant sleeping car on 11:30 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. Elegant sleeping car on 2:30 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts.

May 2, 1869—je13 dtf HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

MEDICAL.

TRADE MARK

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 133 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SIRUP,

For COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, &c. The best known Remedy for all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Contains no SPIRITUOUS INGREDIENT, and may be used in all cases with the UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

[illegible], Michigan.

R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Sellers' "Imperial Cough Sirup" considerably the last year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendations.

W. S. LINCOLN, M. D.

JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College Place, New York, Proprietor's Agent. [illegible]

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

☞ We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the very latest and most approved method.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of a medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Best quality of Male Safe, 50c. each—5 for $2. Medicated Female Safe, [illegible].

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ja30 dtf

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 73 Jefferson street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1856, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1863, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, with loss of sexual vigor, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,

ja15 d Louisville, Ky.

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.

THOMAS JAMES & CO.,

Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. Scales at the foot of First street. ja26 dtf

Coal! Coal! Coal!

I. T. MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best grades of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 120 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja3 d3m

N. W. HUGHES.

I HAVE re-opened business, under my own name, at No. 80 Third street, bet. Main and Market, where will always be found the best quality of all the coals in the market at the lowest prices. ja9 d3m

Coal! Coal! Coal!

JOHN W. BOWSER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d3m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 50 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja25 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 1 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 101 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 5th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

HOTELS.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

Capt. A. McGILL, Proprietor,

FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS—$12 per week for board and room, including fire. ja25 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON.........PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc11 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos go into the purchase.

HILL'S GOLD PEN

MANUFACTORY.

NO. 83 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repaired for 50c. Price List sent free. Address D. B. HILL & CO.

PENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

I.

A Cataplasm of Rhubarb,

laid upon the pit of the stomach of a child, will cause the bowels to be emptied, and aloes kept in contact with a raw surface will produce the same effect as if the medicine had been taken into the stomach. So said the great Dr. Clutterbuck. Very many persons know the operation of croton oil when placed on the tongue. To say the least, it is speedy. Purgatives in some shape are indispensable in the practice of medicine. Many diseases are incurable without them, most diseases require them some time during their course, and nearly all of the simple disorders of the system are benefited by their use. The great desideratum in their administration has been to get one which was either laxative or purgative as was needed, always mild, but always efficient, and the use of which did not make it necessary to continue its use. It will be seen at a glance that this was no easy task, no light work. Yet it has been done. Edward Wilder's Family Pills fulfill all the requirements of the case. They are a laxative, yet sure—purgative, yet mild. In small doses they meet the first want. In larger doses they fulfill the latter. But in whatever quantity given they create no necessity for their use. They create no morbid state of the alimentary tube, but leave it cleansed and urge it to renewed health. They are, in brief, a blessing to the individual who suffers from constipation and needs a simple laxative, and are indispensable to him who is parched with a fever and requires a purgative. Use them, all you who value health.

II.

Helminthology.

A distinguished physiologist has declared that it seems to be a principal of nature that every situation capable of supporting living organic bodies should be peopled with them. Every animal has its parasite—its enemy—who is either openly waging war on it or constantly seeking to find a lodgment either upon the surface, in the tissues, or in the cavities of the body. The huge whale is often driven to madness by an almost invisible member of the great tribe of vermes. The history of helminthology abounds in illustrations of the influence of worms in the production of diseases and in the exasperation of their symptoms. The frequency of worms in the bodies of men, their obviousness to the senses, together with their very common connection with enfeebled and morbid states of the animal economy, all tended to render them an object of interest from the remotest periods. The very ablest minds have been devoted to the study of these entozoa with the view of discovering some substance which was capable of speedily, safely, and permanently expelling them from the human system. No fair-thinking or conscientious observer can fail to allow that these efforts have at last been crowned with success. The Worm Syrup of Edward Wilder is a true vermicide—a genuine worm destroyer—a bona fide vermifuge. Its taste is delightful. Its effects are quick. Its results unfailing. It is free from danger. No intestinal worm can live in its presence. Mothers! destroy the worms which infest your little ones by this delightful syrup.

III.

Indigestion.

"Which makes sleep a pain, and turns its balm to wormwood," is, we all know, the most common of all the disorders of the stomach. It is also the most obstinate. It has been most written about. Mr. Abernathy called it the chylopoietic disorder; Broussais termed it chronic gastritis, while the Solidists denominated it simple dyspepsia, or any disorder of the function of digestion by which the food, after being swallowed, is converted into chyle. No disease presents such various, contrary, and incompatible symptoms. They contradict all the acknowledged laws of order, constancy and consistency which regulate natural events. They bother the doctors, and can only be read at last by him who is skilled in the language and grammar of the Book of Nature. It is self-evident that the different forms of indigestion are to be met by corresponding methods of cure. Each particular variety demands its especial remedy, and, as far as possible, the modification of the treatment must be adapted to the modification of the disorder. It has been said that the perfection of medical skill is the talent of applying to each individual case its precise, and, as it were, its individual cure. This is the object which every conscientious physician pursues unceasingly, and can never rest satisfied until he has overtaken. Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters, their body being the purest of copper-distilled whisky, makes this object attainable alike to all. They are a specific, the disease specifying the remedy, not the remedy the disease. They are a combination of substances which meet the specialty of the disorder by a corresponding specialty of cure. They should be kept in every well-regulated family.

IV.

The Guadiana River.

The British army, when it advanced on Talevara and fought that celebrated battle which was followed by a retreat into the plains of Estremadura, lost more men by the malarial diseases contracted on the banks of the Guadiana than by the bullets of the enemy. They died by thousands. All Europe believed that the invading army was extirpated. Yet malarial diseases are no more common in Europe than in our own country. They exist throughout the length and breadth of this land. From the rice plantations of the Carolinas to the cane-growing districts of Louisiana, from the tobacco fields of Kentucky to the boundless prairies of the West, from the granite hills of Massachusetts to the cotton lands of Mississippi, everywhere, at some time and in some shape, are we made to feel the sickening influence of miasm. The three great factors in this equation of disease are solar heat, moisture, and vegetable decomposition. Neither one alone is capable of begetting the precise condition necessary to produce sickness. They must all coexist. The trio, if separated, are harmless—together, they are more potent for evil than any other known agents. So long as they exist, just so long will we have need of a medicine which will overcome their pernicious effects, so long will it be necessary to have a remedy capable of meeting and beating the insidious enemy, and of all known agents for this purpose none is to compare with that marvelous compound Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic, the master of every form and variety and grade and degree of malarial disease, of miasmatic poison. Try it, all you who are suffering from any form of ague, as a cure is guaranteed in every case.

V.

The St. Louis Hospital, Paris.

This ancient institution is one of the largest and, to the medical student, most interesting of the many public charities which adorn the gay capital of that gallant people, the French. It is an immense structure, and receives within its walls annually thousands of sick poor. A considerable portion of the building is set apart for patients suffering with disease of the skin. The sight which greets the visitor as he enters the wards devoted to cutaneous affections is a curious one, but unless he be an enthusiast it can hardly be called particularly attractive. There you see men wrapped in gutta percha, children with their heads covered with tar, women smeared from crown to sole with tallow. Men, women and children in baths—sulphur baths, alkaline baths, demulcent baths, baths hot, cold, warm, shower, douched baths of every kind and degree; and, internally, every patient, old and young, big and little, taking potash in some shape, and Honduras Sarsaparilla in some form. These two remedies seemed to constitute the sum total of the internal treatment. They were esteemed by the renowned physicians who had charge of the skin department as well-nigh specifics in almost every variety of cutaneous disease, whether of rheumatic or scrofulous, or simple origin. They were given in tetter, ring-worm, nettle-rash, rose-rash, pimples, scrofula, ulcers, old sores, falling of the hair, &c. In all they did good. In most they effected a cure. But it has remained for Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash to perform the most remarkable cures ever awarded to any known medicine. It possesses virtues shared by no other combination of these substances. It is a therapeutic marvel. Against all the diseases at which it is aimed it is simply resistless. It never fails. See to it that you suffer not one day longer with any of the ills which it cures. Get it at once.

VI.

Dr. Laennec.

This renowned Frenchman did more, perhaps, to clear up the mysteries which before his time had invested the nature of chest diseases than any physician who ever lived. It has been often said of him that he had many imitators, but never an equal. As a diagnostician he was unrivaled. Except Williams, in London, and Austin Flint, in this country, no one has ever approached him. Yet, with all his skill in detecting the nature and form of the malady before him, he was sadly deficient in his knowledge of remedies. Nearly all German and French physicians are. They are strong on diagnosis, but weak in therapeutics. They will tell you to a nicety what is the matter, but will fail utterly to tell you how to get well. In this part of medical science, no race on the face of the earth equals the Anglo-Saxon. It furnishes the practitioners. The Teuton and the Gaul will describe the nature of your complaint. The Anglo-Saxon will give you a remedy for it—will cure it. Laennec drew vivid pictures of coughs, colds, pleurisy, consumption, croup, bronchitis, catarrh, and all the other affections of the air passages, but he left but few words concerning their treatment. The youngest American or English physician of to-day knows better how to manage any one of these chest troubles than did the illustrious Monsieur Laennec. He is stronger in remedies than was the great Parisian. He knows the value of the wild cherry. He is acquainted with its supreme virtues. He is aware of the many potent agents which enter into combination in Edward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild Cherry, and, knowing all this, he feels himself master of the situation. He has no fear in presence of croup, no misgivings at the advance of bronchitis. He grapples with consumption, and subdues every cough, cold or catarrh. Hence every family should always have this invaluable medicine at hand.

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Courier-Journal

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Affairs in France.

In spite of the howls of the opposition, affairs seem to be going on smoothly enough in France. The Emperor continues, through Ollivier, to hold the reins of the Government with a hand of iron in a glove of velvet. The effort of Rochefort and other extreme "Reds" to bring about a collision between the people and the troops has failed miserably. Already the Noir-Bonaparte affair has almost ceased to attract public attention, and the people are ready to be amused or excited by the next sensation, which a murder or a political harangue or riot may afford. Traupmann, Noir and Prince Bonaparte have been exhausted as stimulants to the public taste, and the coming novelty is looked forward to and speculated upon as only worthy of thought.

II.

Sambo Turns His Face Southward.

The emigration of negroes from the border States to the Gulf States continues. In Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, the black population is rapidly decreasing. And the havoc made with the race in the extreme South by the war, and the subsequent destitution and disease growing out of their idleness and incapacity to take care of themselves, is being somewhat stayed by the stream of reinforcements from the border States. The opportunities for obtaining work to which they are accustomed has also proved a powerful incentive, and the advantages to the negroes of emigration are set forth to them by men of their own color, who have entered the field with a view of ameliorating the condition of their race in the border States.

III.

"Pulverized Gravestones."

A careful analysis by the chemist of the Board of Health of New York of thirty samples of cosmetics used by women for "beautifying" their complexions, revealed the fact that the principal ingredients were lead and bismuth. Five specimens of "lily white" turned out to be nothing but marble dust. The effect of the constant use of these deleterious substances upon the skin is to be seen in some of the horrible cases of cutaneous diseases to be seen in some of the hospitals of that city. The same chemist is now at work analyzing different varieties of candy, and, for the benefit of mothers who allow their children to stuff themselves at will with candies of all colors, the ingredients of some of the most deadly of the samples examined will be given in a future paragraph.

IV.

Cuba.

The recent victory of Gen. Jordan over the Spanish forces puts a more cheerful aspect upon Cuban prospects of independence. The feeling of sympathy is again welling up in the popular American heart, and a desire to extend a helping hand in the way of recognition is manifesting itself through the press of the country. That Jordan should supersede Quesada is not surprising. Quesada is a brave man, but too rash and impulsive for the head of a revolutionary movement. Jordan is courageous, methodical, and deliberate, his phlegm keeps him from the enervating effects of that spasmodic zeal, or corresponding depression peculiar to Cubans, of whom Quesada is a fair specimen. With the energy and perseverance of the Anglo-Saxon race thrown into the cause, in the person of Jordan and other Americans engaged with him, the scales may yet be turned in favor of the Republic of Cuba.

V.

The Jews in Russia.

Some time ago a deputation of prominent Israelites in this country waited on the President and requested his good offices in behalf of those of their people living in Russia. The President instructed our Minister to Russia to lay the matter before the Emperor; he did so, and has just reported to the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, that the Jews in Russia have recently had many privileges and immunities granted to them calculated to ameliorate their condition. Among them grants of land to farmers, "subsidies for expenses of colonization and exemption from taxation and military duty for a certain term." They are now allowed to live anywhere in the Empire, to hold office, to practice medicine, or enter the army, and in meritorious instances are admitted to the class of "notable citizens." These rights thus granted cannot but have a beneficial effect upon the welfare of this peculiar people, and this action of the Emperor speaks volumes for his liberality and enlightenment.

VI.

The Subjection of Men.

The scepter is about to "depart from Judah." The "lords of creation" are about to be shorn of the monopoly of that "inestimable boon of freemen," the right to vote. The women, imitating the barons at Runnymede, have wrested from the King John of the period the magna charta of their liberties in the right to vote. The first Territory to yield the ballot to petticoated humanity is Wyoming. The massacre of the women in the valley of that name, so touchingly told by the poet Campbell, is about to be repeated in Wyoming Territory on the men. Now that the women are to vote in that benighted wilderness, a clew is given to the whereabouts of Cook, "Ainsley" and sundry Chicago men who have mysteriously disappeared lately. They have gone to Wyoming and will turn up as Congressmen shortly. They rely upon their popularity with the sex, and know that they can be elected by an overwhelming majority. A Wyoming man must be a poor devil indeed now.

VII.

Chinese Labor in Texas.

Private advices from Texas say that the three hundred Chinese laborers, now working on the extension of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, near Calvert, are giving great satisfaction. They are industrious, temperate and docile, and do more work in one day, without complaint, than can be gotten out of three negroes under the benign influences of their newly-imposed liberty. With the aid of this reliable labor, the road is being rapidly pushed forward toward the point where it will connect with the road coming down from Kansas. The successful introduction of these laborers by Gen. J. G. Walker has attracted the attention of other great railway corporations in the South, and a movement is on foot to secure through him, for some of the most important of the projected roads, a sufficient number to push them rapidly forward to speedy completion. The press of Louisiana and Texas is generally in favor of the introduction of Chinese labor for railway work and the early completion of a net work of much-needed railroads is now at last possible.

VIII.

Butterfly Butterfield.

The investigation of the operations of the gold ring, which manipulated the late panic, by Mr. Garfield's Congressional committee, has been hushed up by interested parties, in order to avoid an expose. The beautiful Butterfield now looms up as a martyr to the Grant-Dent-Corbin family, and is whining about having been made a scapegoat of. He chafes under the imputation cast upon him, which he claims belongs to others. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; what with the Grants hushing up the production of any further evidence, the ladies being excused from testifying (of course), and the indignant Butterfield in a paroxysm of virtuous wrath at being used to pull those golden chestnuts out of the fire, and getting his fingers burnt, while the White House monkey laughed in his sleeve at him. "The beautiful butterfly (Butterfield) born in a bower" finds that he has gained nothing. Far better would it have been to have remained an innocent grubworm than to have risked the splendors and dangers of a financial butterfly's brief career. That rude boy Grant has knocked him into the mud, chasing him.

IX.

Patronizing the Prince.

The New York Herald very complacently says that the Prince "has behaved well, very well," during his visit of a week to that city. After thus patronizingly slapping H. R. H. on the back, and telling him what a good boy he has been, it assumes actually to express the opinion of that young gentleman of New York society, which the Herald coolly compares to the best London society. The way in which the world is told that the New Yorkers care nothing "for Princes as Princes," after the amount of ostentatious toadyism and being run after H. R. H. has patiently endured during the past week, is deliciously brazen. The Herald actually pretends that it was on account of the young gentleman's being such a very nice person that he was received so handsomely, and not at all because he was a Prince. Bah! Such buncombe and twaddle deceive no one. If the true opinion of the Prince could be learned after his experience in Washington, the abject begging for tickets to the ball given him, and the way in which he has been rushed after in New York, it could be summed up thus: "Some of these people are rather nice, but the majority of them are a cheeky, beastly lot of snobs and upstarts, Elphinstone."

X.

Fashionable Gossip.

Some "unrepentant" correspondent writes to a Philadelphia paper that there is no leader of fashion and society in Washington. It is said that the females from the four points of the compass assembled there persist in dressing according to their home standard of taste; that no one has risen to the social surface strong enough to take this heterogeneous crowd in hand and compel them to follow her in manner, style, and dress. Now these statements, coming fresh upon the debut in Washington society of the Honorable Mrs. Senator Hiram Revels, is nothing more than a deeply-laid, a "fiendish and malignant" attack upon this acknowledged head of society at the National Capitol. It is an attempt to deprive Lady Revels of her newly-acquired laurels as a leader of *ton*, which has doubtless been provoked by her having appeared at the last President's levee without crinoline or rouge, and for having discarded lily white, rats and mice and crimping irons. The miscreant who has abused the hospitality of one of the first ladies of the land by eating her hog and hominy at her receptions and then striving to create the impression that she is not the "glass of fashion," the mold of form, the observed of all observers, had better beware.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

LADY FRANKLIN has gone to Valparaiso.

FOUR peers come of age and take seats in the Lords this year.

CANDIDATES for the succession to Pio Nono begin to appear.

PAPERS from Western New York announce the marriage of Mark Twain and Miss Olivia Langdon, a young lady of Elmira.

MR. DALRYMPLE, the great farmer of Minnesota, is said to have made $150,000 clear gain in three years of farming.

COUNT D'EU, son of the Duke de Nemours, and a native of Paris, has been made heir presumptive to the Brazilian crown.

CAMPANA's new opera, "Esmeralda," lately produced in St. Petersburg, seems to have had a great success.

MR. AARON YOUNG, an old soldier of the war of 1812, and one of the oldest residents of Geneva, New York, died recently in that place.

THE death is announced of one of the last eminent enamel painters, the once well-known William Essex, who departed on the 29th ult., at the age of 85 years.

MR. MOLLENHAUER's symphony on "The Passions" will be performed, next Saturday night, at Steinway Hall, Mr. Booth reciting Collins' ode

HALEVY's posthumous opera "Noe," which was to have been brought out in Paris, and which has got as far as rehearsal, has been withdrawn at the wish of the composer's family.

[illegible] Telegraphe, whose self-chosen programme was the intention to "speak truth and speak quickly," is being bantered by the French musical press.

At the Tuileries, on the so-called Day of the Kings, the usual cake, containing a bean, was distributed among the members of the Imperial family and their courtiers. The Prince Imperial drew the royal bean, which created quite a sensation.

THE Skandinavian, of Chicago, learns by private advices from Europe that Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the author of "Arne" and "The Fisher Maiden," is coming to this country next summer for the purpose of giving readings from his stories and poems.

THE ROMAN CENSORSHIP has decreed that the music of the "Huguenots" in Meyerbeer's opera, shall be given to Catholics; that Mephistopheles, in "Faust," shall be only a doctor, and that the monastery in "Favorita" shall be an hospital.

THE LONDON EXAMINER says: "Mr. Mark Smith also appears for the first time in burlesque ("Le Belle Sauvage," at the St. James's), and acquits himself creditably. He has a hearty, good-humored manner, and an excellent voice."

ARRANGEMENTS for the next festival of the Three Choirs, to be held at Hereford in August, will soon be complete. Among the artists already engaged are Mdlle Titiens, Mr. Santley and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The stewards hope, also, to secure the co-operation either of Mdlle Nilsson or Mdme Patti.

ACCORDING to the Vatican, the Pope, speaking to the Bishop of Hebron of St. Peter's power of striking dead those who lied on him, said the other day: "It is fortunate for the rulers of this world that his successor has not the same power, as otherwise I should have around me a whole cemetery of kings and diplomatists."

IN the January number of the Argosy Magazine, Mrs. Henry Wood begins an illustrated serial entitled "Bessy Rane." Dickens will soon commence a monthly serial, and Anthony Trollope has a new tale, called "Ralph the Heir," with illustrations by F. A. Fraser, to appear in sixpenny monthly parts, and also as supplement to the St. Paul's Magazine, commencing in January in both forms.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS gave the first of the final series of readings at St. James' Hall on the 10th inst. The selections chosen were "David Copperfield" and "Mr. Pickwick's Trial," and, as on previous occasions, the great master of humor and pathos moved his audience, alternately to tears and laughter. The attendance was large, and Mr. Dickens received a hearty welcome.

CHARLES READE, after making a highly interesting inquiry as to the breaking of eight and twelve ribs of two inmates of English Lunatic Asylums, has offered £100 reward to any person or persons "who will give such evidence as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons who have killed William Wilson, by kneeling on him, by walking knees downward upon him, and jumping knees downward upon him."

IN the biography of Baddeley, the comic actor of the last half of the last century, there is no page more pleasant than his will. By that instrument he bequeathed considerable property to the performers at Drury Lane. One especial bequest was of £100, the interest of which was to furnish a cake, wine and punch to the actors in the first green room, on Twelfth Night, forever. The seventy-sixth anniversary was observed on the 6th of January, Mr. Chatterton adding, as usual, to the fare. The veteran Wm. Bennett proposed the memory of Baddeley.

PRINCE PAUL DEMIDOFF was the last distinguished owner of the great Sancy diamond, which is now for sale by a Calcutta jeweler. It was found long ago on the body of the Duke of Burgundy, and was in 1849 bought by the King of Portugal, who sold it to Nicholas de Barly, Baron de Sancy. Sancy sent it to the King as a present by the hand of a servant, who, being attacked by robbers, swallowed the stone, which was after his death found in his body. It finally came into the hands of James II. of England, who sold it to Louis XIV. for £25,000.

NAPOLEON III. offered to make Baron Haussmann, on his recent removal from the Prefecture of the Seine, Governor of Algeria, to give positions to his relatives, appoint him Vice President of the Senate, and create him Duke of Paris. Thus reports Figaro. The Baron declined all these favors, at their parting interview. The Emperor and Empress were visibly affected on the occasion. "The Emperor," remarked the Empress, "if he could retain any one, it would be you; but his resolution not to offer the slightest obstacle to the action of the new system is too sincere for him to make the least objection. The 'experiment' must be complete." "I find myself," replied the Baron, "amply avenged by the choice of my successor; not in regard to him personally, but because of the absolute want of sense which marked his nomination."

A LETTER from Goethe, dated 1797, was found lately in the firm of the publisher Vieweg, in Braunschweig. It is addressed to the gentleman who was head of the firm at the time, and runs as follows: "I send you a manuscript in a sealed cover. If Herr Vieweg will not pay 200 Friedrichs d'or for it, he will have the goodness to return the packet without unsealing it." The cautious publisher, it seems, took some days to consider the course he ought to pursue. At last, on the principle that "nothing venture nothing win," he broke the seal. The enclosure turned out to be no less a work than the poem "Herman and Dorothea," one of the most charming and artistically complete that Goethe ever wrote. Herr Vieweg had certainly no reason to complain that he had paid more for the manuscript than it was worth.

HOW IT IS DONE IN BALTIMORE.

A Man Shoots His Entire Face Away and Leaves His Nose and Tongue Sticking to the Ceiling.

[From the Baltimore American.]

A horrible case of suicide occurred yesterday morning at dwelling No. 190 South Charles street, the victim being John Phillips, aged fifty four years, and by occupation a tin and sheet-iron worker. A short time since Phillips became pecuniarily embarrassed, and gave a bill of sale upon his furniture for a debt of sixty dollars, the money to be paid on the 1st of the present month. The first of the month found him unprepared to liquidate the bill, and he was informed that a constable would distrain upon the furniture unless the money was paid yesterday. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the party who held the due bill, in company with a constable, called at the house of Phillips for the purpose of having a settlement. Phillips, when apprised of their visit, became very melancholy, and refused to speak upon the subject. Finally, however, he remarked to the constable, "Do whatever you please," and then proceeded up stairs. He had not absented himself upward of ten minutes, when the report of a pistol rang through the house. The wife of Phillips and the constable immediately repaired to the attic, where a sickening sight met their gaze. Upon the floor was stretched the dead body of the wretched man, and by his side a weapon known as a "horse pistol," and from the manner in which his face was rent into shreds it is supposed that he shot himself in the mouth, the bullet passing entirely through his head and imbedding itself in the ceiling. So terrible was the force of the charge contained in the pistol that the entire face of the man and the greater part of his head were blown off. His nose and tongue were found sticking to the ceiling, while bits of blackened flesh and tufts of hair bespattered the walls. Coroner Carr was notified of the tragic affair, and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of death by suicide. Phillips leaves a wife and five children.

☞ The Scotsman, in speaking of the case with which the Egyptian Pyramids are ascended, says a Highland keeper of Lord Dudley's, unaccustomed to anything but Glengarry and the Black Mount, was backed to go up faster than any Arab of the desert, and did it.

THE PIGTAILS.

Burlingame's Floodgates of Opium, Murder, and Polygamy.

AN ADDRESS IN COSTUME.

The Kentucky House of Representatives on Saturday voted the use of the hall to Paul Bagley, Missionary, to deliver a lecture on Chinese immigration, immediately after adjournment. In his address Mr. Bagley said:

GENTLEMEN—I appear before you in the costume of a Chinese officer. This covering on the front part of the head represents the bald place shaved up to the top of the head. For this long queue I levied a tribute on the ladies' "switches." I feel not say anything more about their dress; you can see for yourselves.

THEY EAT

with these chop sticks, holding them in their fingers as I do now. They put their rice in little bowls and raise it up to their mouths and shove it in with the chop sticks.

THEY WORSHIP

in this way: Getting down on their hands and knees, and knocking their heads on the floor and rubbing their hands together, saying, *Yah, yah, yah, yah, yah, yah, yah*, a thousand times. They worship ten thousand gods, and the devil also, to keep on the right side of him.

THE QUESTION IS

Do we want them to come here, to build their idols and their altars all over our land, to worship the devil, eat their opium and cast out their children to destroy them? In my humble judgment I declare we do not. But

BURLINGAME

has made a treaty authorizing and encouraging them to come. It has only been published a few weeks, and the attention of the press and the people has not been called to it at all. By this treaty China removes all previous restrictions against the immigration of her people, male and female.

THE UNITED STATES

on her part authorizes and encourages them to come, and guarantees them protection in the worship of their idols. I am not sure, and it is a matter of no consequence, but I think there is a provision that they will not send home

THE ASHES OF THEIR DEAD.

[illegible]tage that I can see that we are to derive from the treaty; and I don't know that we value the ashes of their dead.

BURLINGAME IS A VERY WISE MAN

but no doubt does not see the effects of this treaty upon his native country. He once represented our Government at the court of Pekin, but he sold himself to the Chinese for fifty thousand dollars gold, per annum, and a hundred and forty thousand dollars traveling expenses, as I am informed, and then he sold the United States Government with Secretary Seward at the head of the Department of State.

HE CAME TO WASHINGTON

and was received with very great honor by the House of Representatives, and made a speech to them as I do to you. I saw him a few minutes afterwards, and he expressed the highest gratification at the honor he had received. But he turned his popularity to the account of his employers, as was natural, and on the flood-tide of his favor succeeded in making a treaty with Secretary Seward, such as in my humble judgment never can be carried out. It starts upon the assumption that China is to be placed upon a footing of

PERFECT EQUALITY

with other nations, and declares that as China guarantees to us freedom of worship there, so also shall we guarantee to them freedom of worship here. But it is impossible for us to receive them into our body politic as they are. You will all agree with me that we cannot tolerate

THEIR PLURALITY OF WIVES

and the murder of their children. But a step further, in which you all may not agree with me, and you have a right to differ. But in my opinion it is impossible for us to tolerate

THEIR IDOLATRY,

because Blackstone says that any law that is contrary to the will of God is *ipso facto* null and void. It cannot be otherwise. When I was in England some time ago they were enacting laws to regulate the cattle plague, but the cows died contrary to all the acts of Parliament. God has said, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me," and Burlingame's treaty authorizing idolatry in our land is in direct violation of this law of God, and is therefore null and void, Blackstone himself being judge. It doesn't follow because we are allowed to worship God in China that they should be permitted to worship the devil here. But you say the Constitution guarantees

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

Why, then, should we make a treaty provision in favor of the Chinese and their idolatry? Do we make a treaty with England, or France, or Sweden, or any other power, promising them protection in their worship? Do we promise especial protection to any of the different denominations of our own country? Why, then, do we promise to protect the Chinese in their idolatry and make ourselves nationally responsible for the greatest sin against the Lord our God? But further:

BY THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

we confer upon them, in common with all others, the rights of citizenship, and, as a consequence, a part of the public domain. What will be the effect of this upon our institutions and laws? When a question comes up of

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS,

or the closing of grog shops on the Lord's day, how do you suppose those idolaters will cast their votes? It is not a few of them that may come. The floodgates are opened, and a population equal to all the people of our country may be poured upon our shores and scarcely be missed from the many millions of China. Our people have not thought of this thing. It is set on foot, but

WHERE WILL IT STOP?

The Chinese are not fools because they wear long queues down their backs. They are a great and mighty nation, and they are flooding our country, and now will you prevent it? If you do not believe that they are a great nation, call to mind that China has caused Great Britain to send out

INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,

the British Minister at Pekin, that he must make an apology to the Chinese Government, because some gun-boats went up to protect some Missionaries that the Chinese were about to kill. It came in this way: The French Missionaries are allowed, by treaty, to purchase land and reside in the interior of China; and what is conceded to one treaty power is likewise conceded to every treaty power.

SOME ENGLISH MISSIONARIES

attempted to build a house or fit up one in the interior, and the Chinese destroyed it and they barely escaped with their lives, and then the gun-boats went up and demanded redress. For this Great Britain instructed her Minister to apologize. Yes, without any mitigation, to apologize to the Chinese Government. If China is powerful enough to

WREST AN APOLOGY

from the British Government, I ask if she is not to be called a powerful nation? Four hundred millions of men, with a militia of millions able to bear arms, as Mr. Burlingame boasted at Washington, are not to be treated with contempt.

I ask again, and I beg you to lay it to heart, how are we to stop the tide when they come in force and control our elections?

THEY CANNOT ASSIMILATE THEMSELVES

to our people. They are of a different race, different habits, and, more than all, they worship their idols, and not the Lord our God. I oppose them, not because they are of a different race. "God has made of one blood all the nations of men," but because they are idolaters. If they would turn to God I would stand up to plead for them against all national prejudice as Paul the Apostle did for the Gentiles who embraced Christianity. But we dare not establish idolatry in our land. Know you not that there is a population in our midst that is not so intelligent as we? Know you not that they were idolaters before they came from Africa? Know you not that they are disposed to take hold of that which is tangible and present to the senses?

WILL NOT THE NEGROES BOW DOWN

to the gods of wood and stone that the Chinamen set up? Know you not that when the ten tribes of Israel revolted from the son of Solomon and Jeroboam their king set up two idols, one at Dan and the other at Bethel; that this became a national sin, until God gave them into the hands of their enemies, and they were carried away captive and are called the lost tribes of Israel to this day? and that their king, who set up these two idols, is always spoken of as Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who did sin, and who made Israel to sin? Shall we set up idols in our land and be guiltless? I tell you nay. But some say they must have

THE CHINESE AS LABORERS—

that they are industrious. They are industrious in China, because they have to be. It is root hog or die. But do you suppose they will labor here for less than their labor will command?

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF A RAILROAD

said to me a few days ago that he had sent on for thirty, to try them. I asked him if he expected them to work on contracts made in China. He said no, but on contracts made in California. I asked why they would not leave him and work for a planter the day they could get more wages. He said because they would not be able to talk and make a bargain, therefore they could not leave him. If he knew as much of Chinamen as some do, he would know that they would soon find out where they could make the most money. How are they to be held to such contracts?

IT IS THE OLD STORY—

sue a beggar and catch—you know what. The fact is, they must be paid what their labor will command, as every other man.

BUT SOME WANT THEM AS HOUSE SERVANTS.

I do not believe they are half as good servants as the negroes. The men can wash and iron, but

WHO WANTS A MAN ABOUT THE KITCHEN?

As for their women, do you employ women in your families who are utterly destitute of character? But others say

THE SOUTH IS A WILDERNESS,

and must be populated. Then go to work and populate it. Are there not young men and young women enough in the country to populate it without sending to China to mix us up worse than we are already? When I was a boy I bought a dozen black pullets, and Pa said they would spoil all his stock of fowls. I told him no, because I would sell the eggs and kill the hens in the fall. The old gentleman shook his head; but it wasn't long before there were black and speckled fowls on the farm. Haven't we as much as we can do to take care of

OUR BLACK AND SPECKLED FOWLS,

without any more mixture? Besides, there is likely to be bitter animosity between them and the negroes. But I take my stand upon the commandment of God, and as God forbids idolatry, so do I lift up my voice against its introduction into our country, lest the indignation of the Almighty be upon us, and our nation be overwhelmed with the floods of idolaters. Most gladly would I see them Christianized, most gladly would I risk my life again in bearing to them the Bible as I have before, leaving it in every interior province but one, and in every coast province but two. But I believe we should not permit their idolatry in our country, and

THE ONLY WAY

I can see to prevent their coming is to insist on all our treaty rights in China, and sooner than allow us to trade and purchase land in the interior of China, she will refuse to fulfill her treaty obligations, as she is doing every day, and there is the end of the Burlingame treaty.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Election—Trouble with the Lexington Charter—The Amendment—Wildcat Scalps—Books for Convicts.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.

Another legislative week has begun. Both houses did very good work to-day, considering that the day is Monday. Roll-call proved that the Senate was nearly full, and in the House the same test demonstrated the fact that there were eleven Representatives failing to participate in the proceedings.

STATE BINDER.

The election for State Binder was of course the chief object of interest this morning. Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, both Senate and House were thronged with interested spectators as the time for the resumption of balloting approached, and many fair ladies graced the occasion with their presence. In fact, for reasons not now necessary to enumerate, the contest was in some respects the most interesting of all the elections for State offices.

NO ELECTION YET.

Three ballots were had on Saturday without an election. Four more were taken this morning without an election. The truth of your correspondent's prediction of Saturday, that the race would be narrowed down to a contest between Haldeman, of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and Noble, of the Paducah Herald, is now fully verified. On the seventh and last ballot Noble and Haldeman were the leading candidates, Mr. A. J. Kendall coming in third. The vote given to Mr. Kendall was intended as one of compliment to a very deserv[illegible], and I congratulate him upon [illegible]. I would [illegible] Captain W. H. Miller [illegible] occasion to congratulate [illegible] soldier, now editor of the Stanford Confederate on the highly respectable vote received by him on the ballot preceding his withdrawal.

To-morrow will decide the contest between Haldeman and Noble, and I think there can be little doubt in regard to the result. The former has been steadily coming up from the first ballot, and in addition to the support of most of the absentees of to-day, I am satisfied he will receive the votes of a majority of those who have voted for Kendall. Should it by any possibility result otherwise, it will be another evidence of the great mistake of not making a caucus nomination, to which Mr. Haldeman has all along been more than willing to submit.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Col. Noble's paper, not very long ago, was eloquent in its editorials upon the failure of Democracy, and strongly hinted the advisability of an imperial government. Is it for this reason that the Radical Senator from Cincinnati, Mr. Wrightson, supports him on every ballot—or is it for another cause?

LEXINGTON CHARTER.

Our Lexington friends seem to have a good deal of trouble to get their city charter amended to suit themselves. A short time ago a bill changing the time of holding the election for municipal officers and by which the term of service of such officers might be continued for three years was reported in the Senate; and the object being a most laudable one, to guard as far as possible against the operations of the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment, the bill was merely read by its title and passed. The action of the Senate was concurred in the same day by the House. In addition to the extension of term of office it seems that the bill also provides for an increase of the salary of the Mayor and City Attorney, as well, I believe, as for an increase of certain fees.

Since these amendments were perfected the Lexington election has taken place, resulting in the choice of competent men and good Democrats. It appears, however, that all the arrangements made are not satisfactory to the Democrats of Lexington, or, at least, to part of them, and a delegation was here last week, and is still here, for the purpose of having the charter still further amended so that fees and salaries of officers shall be placed upon their former footing, and the Council empowered, after the first year, to select the Mayor, City Attorney, policemen, &c. A bill, containing these amendments, has already passed the House, and is before the Senate Committee on Revised Statutes. That committee, I understand, holds its final meeting on the subject this afternoon. The change is petitioned for by many Democrats of the city, and I have little doubt will become a law.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. Wrightson, this morning, introduced in the Senate a resolution for the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment. A motion was instantly made to lay it on the table, but, on the suggestion of Judge Whitaker that such disposition was looked upon in the light of an evasion and that it would be better to settle this matter, so far as Kentucky is concerned, by a square, unmistakable vote, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The committee will discharge the duty assigned at an early day. It is probable that the reports of the committee will include a history of this iniquitous measure and a statement of the manner in which it is being forced upon the country by one of the most reckless and unscrupulous parties that ever cursed this or any other country. The Senator from Cincinnati—Newport I should say—will be "alone in his glory" in the support of his resolution. When the sun reverses its motion and returns upon its course, when right becomes wrong and wrong right, then will Kentucky ratify and indorse the Fifteenth amendment.

THE WILD-CAT LAW.

The act giving a premium on the scalps of wild-cats, wolves and foxes expires this month by limitation. A bill has been prepared, and is before the House Committee on Ways and Means, re-enacting the law and continuing the premiums two years longer, and as the House this morning refused, by a large majority, to excuse that committee from its further consideration, it is probable it may pass.

BOOKS FOR CONVICTS.

A resolution has been submitted to the House in reference to the propriety of furnishing a library for the use of penitentiary convicts. Your correspondent is not advised as to the character of the works the library is to contain. If the taste of the proposed readers is consulted, such entertaining volumes as the Newgate Calendar, and Annals of a Highwayman, and Memoirs of Vidocq, will doubtless cut an important figure on the shelves. Seriously, however, the idea is a novel one, at least to your correspondent, and deserves consideration. Access to books of the proper sort might perhaps exert a reformatory influence. Z.

A FASTIDIOUS HUSBAND.

He Digs Up the Body of His Wife and Throws It Outside the Burying-ground.

The particulars of a sad case of mistaken identity are thus related by the Syracuse Courier:

It seems that a short time since the wife of a wealthy man died near Shepherd's Station, and for some good and sufficient reasons the corpse was buried in the Potter's field. Then followed the death of a woman of questionable character, whose remains were also laid in the same field by kind hands. The funeral of the erring one was attended a few weeks since. A few good Samaritans laid her to rest. They did not pay particular heed as to the place where the tainted one should lie. It happened that she was buried near the wife of "Dives," and the poor and rich would have quietly slept their last sleep side by side had not other events taken place. Again the angel of death visited the rich man's elegant dwelling, and this time his arrow pierced a shining mark. A much-loved and beautiful daughter was stricken down, and again the father mourned the loss of another loved one. She was buried beside her mother, as the father supposed. Owing to the inclement season of the year no head-stones had been raised over the graves of the mother or daughter. The friends of the fallen sister did not design to mark her grave but were willing her name should be forgotten.

After the last funeral had taken place, the father began to question in his mind whether or not his daughter had been buried in the proper place beside her mother. He examined the locality carefully, and finally concluded that the woman of questionable reputation slept between his loved ones! The matter preyed upon his mind to such a degree that it gave him no rest day or night. Considerable time had elapsed, so that there was no opportunity of ascertaining by reference to the bodies whether or not such an error had been made. The father finally took a spade, and, proceeding to the burying-ground, avowed his determination of digging up the body of the woman of bad character. He did so, and threw the body and coffin outside the burying-ground! The neighbors were incensed at this action, and gathered about the remains the next day. One of them happened to pick up the plate of the coffin, which was so covered with rust that the letters were quite unintelligible. Diligently he scraped the plate, and finally he was able to distinctly make out the name thereon, and, behold, the husband had dug up and cast to the winds the remains of his own wife!

Of course, all of the remains that could be gotten together were decently interred again beside her daughter. Our informant is a respectable resident of the above locality, and vouches for the truth of his statements.

Mobbing a Lecturer at Columbus.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, 5th.]

At the close of a lecture delivered to an exclusive male audience at the Opera-house, in this city, last night, by J. G. White, of Illinois, on "The approved moral theology of the Roman clergy now in use in this city and throughout the United States," there were evidences in the large crowd of men on the outside of the Opera-house, that bad blood was in the ascendency, and that punishment of the lecturer was imminent. A delegation of the captain and ten men of the police force escorted the lecturer from the Opera-house to the Neil House, at the close of the lecture. The crowd followed. When in the locality of Messrs. Clark & Farmer's hat and fur house, a stone was thrown by one in the crowd, which, narrowly missing the object aimed at, struck and fractured one of the large France plate glass windows of the hat store. The excitement of the crowd culminated at this point, and the official escort hurried the objective feature into the Neil House, thus preventing any further demonstrations. At the hour of writing, half-past eleven, all is quiet.

☞ A Boston magazine writer has gone into the grocery business, saying that the highest salary a good story-writer can get is $500 per year.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Father Young, of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Lindsay presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hickman county. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Allison presented a remonstrance in regard to the removal of the county seat of Butler county. Propositions and Grievances.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Carlisle—Judiciary—A House bill to authorize the trustees of the Lancaster Seminary to sell and convey their seminary property, and reinvest the proceeds. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the law in relation to executors, administrators, &c. Rejected.

Same—A House bill concerning the mileage of non-resident witnesses in criminal cases. Rejected.

Mr. Bradley—Revised Statutes—A bill to charter the Madisonville and Shawneetown State line railroad company. Passed.

Mr. Whitaker—Education—A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 26, in Hopkins county. Passed.

Same—Presented a petition, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Wrightson—Internal Improvement—A House bill to amend the charter of the Newport and Jamestown bridge company, and the Newport and Dayton turnpike road company, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Vallandingham—Claims—A bill authorizing the appointment of a deputy marshal for Franklin in Simpson county. Passed.

BILL TAKEN UP.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of the Glasgow Railroad Company. Amended in the House. Concurred in.

LEAVES, &C.

Mr. J. W. Johnson—A bill to amend the laws in regard to the Butler Seminary. Education.

Mr. Wrightson—Preamble and resolution, proposing the adoption and confirmation of the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. And the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Vallandingham—A bill to amend the charter of Cave City. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Winfrey—A bill to allow surveyors to take acknowledgments to deeds and mortgages. Courts of Justice.

Mr. Conn—A bill to charter the Eastern Kentucky Marble, &c., Company. Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. Vallandingham—A bill to charter the State Line, Scottsville and Franklin Railroad Company. Internal Improvements.

Mr. Cornor—A bill to establish the criminal and chancery term of the Clark Circuit Court. Judiciary.

Mr. Clark—A bill to charter the Bradford and Berlin Turnpike Road Company. Internal Improvements.

REPORTS.

Mr. Standeford—Internal Improvement—A bill for the benefit of the Cynthiana and Ashbrook Mill Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Owenton and Monterey Turnpike Company. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of W. P. Fo[illegible] of Mason county. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Camdensville and Johnsonville Burnt Church Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Germantown and Hamilton Cross Roads Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Mr. Holt, from Enrollments, reported sundry bills for the signature of the Speaker, which was affixed thereunto.

Mr. Standeford—Internal Improvements—A bill to charter the Bowling Green and Double Spring Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act to appropriate money to clear out and improve the Cumberland river between the South Fork and Rockcastle rivers. Passed.

Mr. Conklin moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution in regard to the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Rejected—yeas, 10; nays, 23.

The Senate then took a recess until 5 minutes before 12 o'clock, and the proper hour having arrived, proceeded to the execution of the joint order for the election of

PUBLIC BINDER.

The vote on the first ballot was as follows:

For Mr. Noble	10
For Mr. Kendall	1
For Mr. Haldeman	5
For Mr. McCarty	6
For Mr. Holland	1
For Mr. Miller	4

The joint vote was as follows:

For Mr. Noble	33
For Mr. Kendall	5
For Mr. Haldeman	17
For Mr. McCarty	9
For Mr. Holland	3
For Mr. Miller	8

A second ballot being taken, the result was as follows:

For Mr. Noble	15
For Mr. Kendall	1
For Mr. Haldeman	9
For Mr. McCarty	6
For Mr. Holland	0
For Mr. Goodloe	0

Mr. Miller having been withdrawn,

The joint vote was as follows:

For Mr. Noble	40
For Mr. Kendall	30
For Mr. Haldeman	25
For Mr. McCarty	13
For Mr. Holland	1
For Mr. W. C. Goodloe	5

The third ballot was as follows:

For Mr. Noble	15
For Mr. Kendall	3
For Mr. Haldeman	14

The joint vote was as follows:

For Mr. Noble	41
For Mr. Kendall	35
For Mr. Haldeman	32
For Mr. Goodloe	6

The fourth ballot was as follows:

For Mr. Noble	16
For Mr. Kendall	3
For Mr. Haldeman	14

The joint ballot stood as follows:

For Mr. Noble	42
For Mr. Kendall	34
For Mr. Haldeman	35
For Mr. Goodloe	6

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order by Mr. McKenzie, the Speaker *pro tem*.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read.

A PETITION

was presented by Mr. Adair, and appropriately referred.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cogar, from Select Committee, to whom was referred sundry petitions in relation to the establishment of a new county out of parts of the counties of Meade and Breckinridge, reported a bill, entitled "An act to establish the county of ——, out of parts of the counties of Meade and Breckinridge." Made special order for Thursday, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Messrs. Richart and Myall were granted indefinite leave of absence.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Simmons—Ways and Means—For the benefit of the county of Larue. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth. Passed.

Mr. McCreary—Same Committee—For the benefit of Thos. F. Hall and F. M. King, of Madison county. Passed.

Mr. Simmons—Same—Senate bill fixing the fees of jailers of this Commonwealth. Amended and passed.

Mr. Frazer—Same—For the benefit of Benj. J. Jameson, late sheriff of Hart county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Felix T. Bigley, former sheriff of Perry county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Hezekiah Combs, former sheriff of Perry county, and his sureties. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the town of Elkton, in Todd county. Passed.

Same—To fund and provide for paying the railroad, gravel and plank road, and turnpike debts of counties, towns, and cities. Placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. Frazer—Select Committee—To regulate the time of holding the circuit courts in the counties of Warren, Edmonson, Simpson, and Todd. Passed.

Mr. DeMoss—Ways and Means—For the benefit of Ranson Hack, of Edmonson county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of J. C. Calhoon, late sheriff of McCracken county. Passed

Same—For the benefit of A. W. Nichol and securities. Passed.

Same—Asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a bill continuing in force for two years, an act granting a premium on red and gray foxes, wolves and wild-cat scalps in this State.

The question being taken on discharging the committee, it was decided in the negative—yeas, 28; nays, 47.

Mr. E. Anderson—Same Committee—To authorize the Governor to employ an assistant janitor for Executive and Land Offices. Passed—yeas, 61; nays, 11.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—Corporations—To incorporate Lodge No. 261, Free and Accepted Masons, at Milton, in Trimble county. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Broadway Ferry Company. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the St. Bernard Coal Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Bowling Green Gas Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Real Estate and Building Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the town of Walton, in Boone county. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Paducah and Cairo Packet Company of Kentucky. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Kentucky Stone Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Lodge of United Circle of the Daughters of Rebeccah, of Louisville. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the law in relation to the city of Frankfort. Reported the same with an amendment; amendment concurred in.

Mr. Thurmond moved to lay the bill on the table. While the vote was being taken the Speaker announced the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

After the interchange of the usual messages between the two houses, the House proceeded to ballot, with the following result, the name of Mr. Smith having been withdrawn:

For Mr. Noble	23
For Mr. Haldeman	12
For Mr. Kendall	12
For Mr. Miller	21
For Mr. McCarty	3
For Mr. Holland	2

A comparison of the joint vote resulted as follows:

For Mr. Noble	39
For Mr. Haldeman	17
For Mr. Kendall	24
For Mr. Miller	25
For Mr. McCarty	9
For Mr. Holland	3
Total vote	117
Necessary to a choice	59

No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, Mr. McKee withdrew the name of Mr. Miller.

Mr. Adams nominated William Cassius Goodloe, of Fayette county.

The House then proceeded to take another ballot, with the following result:

For Mr. Noble	25
For Mr. Haldeman	16
For Mr. Kendall	29
For Mr. McCarty	7
For Mr. Holland	0
For Mr. Goodloe	5

A comparison of the joint vote resulted as follows:

For Mr. Noble	40
For Mr. Haldeman	25
For Mr. Kendall	30
For Mr. McCarty	13
For Mr. Holland	1
For Mr. Goodloe	5
Total vote	114
Necessary to a choice	58

No one having received a majority of the votes cast,

Mr. Jessee withdrew the name of Mr. Holland.

Mr. Harcourt withdrew the name of Mr. McCarty.

The House then proceeded to take another ballot, with the following result:

For Mr. Noble	26
For Mr. Haldeman	18
For Mr. Kendall	32
For Mr. Goodloe	6

A comparison of the joint vote resulted as follows:

For Mr. Noble	41
For Mr. Haldeman	32
For Mr. Kendall	35
For Mr. Goodloe	6
Total vote	114
Necessary to a choice	58

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, the House proceeded to take another vote, with the following result:

For Mr. Noble	26
For Mr. Haldeman	21
For Mr. Kendall	31
For Mr. Goodloe	6

Upon a comparison of the joint vote, the following was the result:

For Mr. Noble	42
For Mr. Haldeman	35
For Mr. Kendall	34
For Mr. Goodloe	6
Total vote	117
Necessary to a choice	59

LEAVES.

Mr. Corbett had leave to bring in the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes, viz:

For the benefit of Alex. W. [illegible]

[illegible] the House adjourned.

A FOOL IN THE AIR.

Perilous and Unnecessary Operations of a Chicago Young Man.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The Dearborn theater was recently the scene of a daring midnight feat, which well nigh froze the blood of a phlegmatic police officer, and disqualified a colored citizen for the performance of his responsible duties.

A darkey, named James Daniels, was giving the stage the usual vigorous scrubbing, when mysterious noises overhead caused his cheek to blanch. Listening for a few seconds he called for help. The scenic artist quickly responded by crawling into a box with an antiquated stage pistol, which he clicked at the frightened negro. After enjoying the fun for a few minutes, the painter came to the relief of the dismayed African, and both decided to make an exploration of the fly-gallery. Thence they passed to the roof, where they found a well-dressed young man quietly patrolling the single board which constitutes "the topmost top and towering hight" of the building. On being interrupted in his midnight walk, the intruder passed to the roof of the stores adjoining on the south and disappeared. Flashing the glare of a dark lantern upon him, the pursuers were horrified to see him sit coolly on the extreme edge of the roof, airing himself.

Daniels and Morris retreated to a position where they could watch the adventurer—uncertain whether he was a somnambulist, a lunatic, or a burglar. Supposing himself alone, he sprung up and walked for some distance alongside the theater, 58 feet from the ground, on a foothold half the width of a brick! Reaching a window he quietly threw it open, and stepped at once upon the flies and into the hands of his pursuers.

When apprehended, he expressed a desire to go home, and said he climbed from the ground to the roof of the theater by means of the water-pipe. He also stated that he once created great alarm at the Northwestern Telegraph office, where he was employed, by climbing a pole and following the wires to a fourth story window, entering at an hour so unseemly that his presence caused considerable agitation among the occupants of the room.

He was taken to the armory by Special Officer Hendricks, but was soon after discharged. It transpired that his name was Charles Overacker, and that he was the young man who recently gained an ephemeral notoriety by attempting suicide on two or more occasions.

Mormon Proselytes.

The Troy (N. Y.) Whig says: "A man representing himself as a Mormon elder has been proselyting in this neighborhood, and, it is stated, has made several converts to his faith, among the number the daughter of a leading and well-known citizen of a neighboring village. His name is Tonner, and he was formerly a resident of Greenwich, Washington county. He has been for the last thirty-seven years a humble disciple of Brigham, and is the fortunate possessor of four wives and twenty-seven little responsibilities. He has been lecturing the good people of Greenwich on the blessings of polygamy, and the happiness in store for those who enroll themselves in the ranks of the 'Saints.'

"Another Mormon elder has been operating in Windham, Greene county. He is one of a band of seventy who have been sent forth to enlighten the Gentile world. His name is Peck. He has but one wife, the Mormon doctrine not requiring a man to have more, or even allowing a plurality of wives, unless he can show that he is fully able to support them. He talks over matters relative to Mormon affairs and doctrines freely, and is a preacher among his people. Young men, he says, are encouraged to marry early, and if they are not wedded before attaining a certain age they are expelled from the Territory."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1870.

The calls for discounts have been rather more extensive to-day. Merchants, manufacturers and speculators have all been in need of funds, but where the paper offered was unexceptionable the money was forthcoming. Although strict scrutiny is observed, gilt-edge paper is readily placed at 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is easy at par to 1-20 discount buying and 1-10 premium selling. The supply is fully equal to the demand, but the merchants are absorbing considerable amounts of New York exchange. The demand for New Orleans exchange has fallen off. We quote it selling at from par to ⅛ premium.

GOLD—Opened at 121, and was very firm during the morning, but at 12 m. it declined to 120⅝. It again advanced to 121, and at 1:30 was reported at 121⅛, but at 2:25 it began to recede, and closed at 120⅞. The transactions in this market were light, principally consisting in purchases by our merchants for payment of duties.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	120	121
Silver halves and quarters	117	
Silver dimes	115	

The New York Economist recapitulates the items in Mr. Boutwell's public debt statement, and makes the following comments upon its gold feature:

The statement is chiefly remarkable as showing the changes in gold. As compared with January 1st, there is an increase of $[illegible],800 in coin held on account of private depositors, and a decrease of $1,911,406 in the residue actually owned by the Government. In ten months, since April 1st, 1869, the coin owned by the Government has decreased $27,124,048. On February 1st, 1869, it amounted to only $17,827,487. At the same time the Government held $50,392,189 in trust for private parties, to be paid to them on demand, and $33,381,064 on account of interest due or accrued. Here we have a total of no less than $83,773,220 in coin owned by private parties, against only $17,827,487 owned by the Government. This reduction of the coin balance owned by the Government suggests serious doubts respecting Secretary Boutwell's continuance of his gold sales. The amount at the commencement of the present month, actually at the disposal of the Government, was no more than should be safely held on account of coin interest maturing on the debt. It only amounts to two months' interest on the debt. The receipts for customs are declining, and may be seriously affected by foreign complications or by impending legislation on the tariff. Under these circumstances it is apparent that the policy of bearing the gold market is not likely to be a permanent one.

The disposition of the large amount of coin owned by private parties opens up a fruitful field of inquiry. Here we have an immense sum of $83,773,220 in gold locked up, and rendered utterly unavailable for commercial or financial purposes. There can be no doubt that the withdrawal of that large amount of capital from reproductive industry is one of the most serious evils of the financial situation. It is an evil also which the Government can only indirectly remedy, although it is directly responsible for it. The Government cannot say to the owners of this gold what they shall or shall not do with it. But it is within the province of wise legislation to facilitate its distribution into the old channels of trade and industry.

This coin, in the hands of private parties, or under the control of the New York banks, would amply suffice to place the entire legal-tender currency on a specie basis. As matters now stand, however, it is feared that the favorable opportunity for a return to specie payments, on the part of the Government, has been allowed to pass away unimproved. A specie reserve of only $17,827,487 affords in itself no sufficient basis for resumption. What was entirely feasible a year or two ago seems no longer practicable. It now looks very much as if official dulness were destined to achieve another success. Industry must stagger forward for an indefinite period under the ever-increasing weight of an inconvertible currency. The problem now is to provide some means by which the coin that has been gradually transferred from the control of the Government to private persons may be utilized so as to impart new activity and confidence in the various channels of trade and industry. For it would be a serious evil if a sudden revolution in business should compel depositors to draw against the coin balances now held in trust for them by the Treasury.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are dull, with no demand and but small amounts offering. Our bankers make about 1 per cent. margin between their rates and New York prices. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1861	117⅞@118¼
Five-twenties, 1862	114⅞@115⅜
Five-twenties, 1864	114 @115
Five-twenties, 1865	114 @115
Five-twenties, new issue	112⅞@113⅞
Five-twenties, 1867	113⅜@114⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	113⅜@114⅛
Ten-forties	111⅛@112⅛
Cy 6's	110⅜@111⅜

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	118	118⅜	118⅜	..	..
" '62	115	115⅜	115⅜	⅛	..
" '64	114⅜	115	115	..	..
" '65	114⅜	113	115	..	..
New issue	113⅞	114	112⅞	..	⅛
" '67	114	114⅜	114⅛	..	⅛
Coupons '68	113⅜	114⅜	114⅜	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	..	⅛
Cy 6s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	⅛	..

THE NEW FUNDING BILL.—The following is a summary of the funding bill recently presented in the Senate as the matured scheme of the Finance Committee:

First—Three series of bonds, bearing respectively four, four and a half, and five per cent. interest, running respectively forty, thirty, and twenty years and redeemable respectively after twenty, fifteen, and ten years.

Second—Interest and principal payable in coin, either at home or at London, Paris, Frankfort, or Berlin.

Third—A commission of one per cent. for expenses of negotiation.

Fourth—The issue of each series limited to $400,000,000, save the four per cent., which are unlimited.

Fifth—Sinking funds limited to the annual difference between the amount of interest on the public debt, and the sum of $150,000,000 in gold, which is appropriated for both purposes.

Sixth—Banks are required, after the first day of October, 1870, to replace their present securities with the new bonds in proportion of one-third of each series, and in case of failure to do so to surrender their circulation or deposit United States notes for its redemption, and receive their bonds. Circulation on these bonds is limited to 80 per cent. Free banking is also authorized on the basis of the 4 per cent. bonds, the bonds to be purchased with United States notes, and an amount of such notes to be canceled equal in amount to the bank circulation so issued.

The Philadelphia North American says:

The bill is regarded in Wall street as by far the best considered and most practical measure for the reconstruction of the finances yet presented to Congress. There is naturally some hesitation in the markets, about acting upon the measure, as it is yet uncertain what may be its ultimate disposal; the bill, however, produces such a favorable impression that its ultimate enactment is generally regarded as highly probable. Parties who have the best sources of information at Washington state that the bill has been thoroughly canvassed in both Houses, and is accepted so unanimously as the great party measure of the session, that there is no doubt, as to its adoption, in substantially its present form.

Not only is the bill well conceived in its details, especially in its graduation of the rate of interest, and its provision for the payment of principal and interest, either at home or in Europe, but there is the best reason for believing that houses of the highest standing and wealth in Europe are prepared to guarantee the market of the $400,000,000 of five per cent. bonds. The success of that portion of the scheme, accompanied with the calling in and retiring of the Sixty-two bonds from the proceeds of the bonds sold, would, by establishing the Government credit, prepare the way for the negotiation of the $400,000,000 of four and a half per cent. bonds, the sale of which would enable the Treasury concurrently to call in and pay off a further amount of Five-twenties; and, in the same manner, the negotiation of the four per cents would be ultimately facilitated.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The stock and bond market does not present quite such an active appearance, but there are still a few small orders on the market unfilled. Covington railroad bonds are in good demand [illegible] Farmers' Bank stock. The offerings of Louisville and Frankfort railroad stock, both common and preferred, are free, but there are not many buyers. Nashville railroad stock has shown considerable spirit, and several large trades have been consummated in this stock at full rates.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	124	@125
National Bank, second	93	@95
National Bank, Planters'	98	@100
National Bank, City	91½	@92½
Bank of Kentucky		
Bank of Louisville	81	@83
Merchants' Bank	115	@116
Commercial Bank	75	@76
Northern Bank	117	@118
Citizens' Bank	109	@110
People's Bank	78	@80
Mechanics' bank	99	@100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	86	@90
Falls City Tobacco bank	86	@87½
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	108	@109
Louisville Insurance Company bank	128	@130
Farmers' bank	92	@93
Western Insurance Company bank	128	@130
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	104	@105½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	92	@93
L. & F. R. R. (common)	50	@52
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	65	@66
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	69½	@70½

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	69	@71
City for bounty, 6 per c	70	@72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	69	@71
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	74	@75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	75	@76
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 per c	74	@75½
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	73	@74
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	73	@75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	75	@76
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	71	@72
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	78	@79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	82	@83
" " second issue, 6 per c	79	@80
" " third issue, 6 per c	73	@74
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	72	@73
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	94	@95
" " new 5 per c	87	@88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c		@92
" " new, 7 per c	79	@80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	82	@83
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	92	@94
" " (L. E. br.) 7 per c	91	@92
" " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@92
" " cond mort., 7 per c		87½*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c		@84*
Green River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90	@93½
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c		@80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85	
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c		90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	281	218
Butter, pkgs	16	5
Bacon, casks	29	617
Bacon, tcs	..	167
Bagging, pcs	125	245
Bale Rope, coils	48	58
Cement, bbls	..	365
Cheese, pkgs	10	30
Candles, bxs	..	414
Coffee, bags	613	198
Corn, bgs	4299	565
Coal, bush	..	2900
Cotton, bales	1778	1045
Dried fruit	136	23
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	122	..
Feathers, bags	25	14
Eggs, bxs and bbls	13	26
Flour, bbls	196	1358
Furniture, pkgs	95	112
Hides, bdls	1296	[illegible]
Hay, bales	497	706
Hogs, head	331	..
Horses, head	61	95
Iron, pig, tons	12	..
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	389	2191
Lard, tcs	1	160
Lard, kegs	37	390
Malt, sks	..	20
Merchandise, pkgs	3469	3127
Mules, head	70	218
Nails, kegs	663	179
Oats, sacks	220	275
Offal, sks	..	431
Potatoes, bbls	84	563
Pork, mess, bbls	35	787
Rags, bales	148	..
Rice, casks	..	1
Sugar, hhds	73	20
Sugar, bxs and bbls	[illegible]	142
Salt, bbls	..	104
Seeds, bags	377	222
Shingles, no	55000	..
Tobacco, hhds	111	189
Tobacco, boxes	254	120
Whisky, bbls	893	554
Wheat, sacks	427	..
Wool, sacks	8	..
Woodenware, pkgs	581	287

COMMERCIAL.

Notwithstanding the weather was somewhat inclement to-day, there was more than usual activity and animation noticeable in business localities. The notice to shippers, that freights to all points South would be received at the Louisville and Nashville railroad depot, was the signal for a rush to that converging center of freight, and merchants put forth every possible effort to send forward by the first train.

The great commercial necessity of Louisville is unobstructed transportation to interior Southern markets. With this her position challenges competition. This necessity is being fully realized and appreciated by our capitalists and business men, and will result in more Southern railroads at no very distant day.

THE COMMERCE ALONG SOUTHERN RIVERS.—There can be no doubt that Louisville is not estimating properly the importance of the trade along the navigable streams of the South tributary to the Mississippi. This fact is very fully set forth in the following communication from the editor of the Shreveport News to the N. O. Times:

Hearing that a bill is now before the Legislature asking for an appropriation to improve the navigation of the falls of Red river, and knowing that a memorial has been presented to Congress asking for aid to remove obstructions in the same, we have thought a few more facts regarding the wealth of this region might aid in the furtherance of these objects.

Red river is navigable about 1000 miles, and the lands along the banks, for many miles inland, are alluvial deposits of immense depth and inexhaustive fertility, equaling Mississippi lands in richness; and towards the mouth, where the climate is suitable, equally, as valuable for sugar plantations. The bayous which empty into it run likewise through similar lands; and Bayous Cotile, Bœuf, Robert, and others, are famous for plantations of unsurpassed richness and beauty. In former years, more plantations were under cultivation than at present, and large quantities of fertile cleared lands now await the influx of immigration to make them again pour forth abundantly their rich harvests into the world's granary. Yet the tide of immigration is not yet flowing into this region as into Texas. One reason of this is the slow and difficult navigation of the stream during a large part of the year, rendering freights and traveling high, and sending immigrants to points where there is a prospect of nearer markets. It is certain that Texas can offer no better, if equal, lands, nor is her climate in any way preferable. If navigation were better, and public attention were generally called to this region, we have but little doubt that before many years it could be made to rival the lower Mississippi in productiveness and beauty. But we will give its present commerce, which shows alone the importance of this section to the commercial world and gives an idea of its unexcelled fertility and importance, and hope it may be evident that national and State aid should be given to so important a channel.

The amount of cotton which will be sent from the principal ports on this river for the year ending May 1, 1870, will average as follows:

Places above the raft, bales	25,000
Carolina Bluff	10,000
Jefferson	70,000
Shreveport	100,000
DeSoto Parish	10,000
Lake Bisteneau—Minden	15,000
Couchatta	7,000
Grand Ecore	10,000
Cane river—Bayou—Cotile	5,000
Alexandria	6,000
Points below Alexandria	5,000
Total	263,000
Total cotton bales, 263,000, at $125 each	$32,875,000
Cattle exported to May, 1870, 100,000, at $25 each	2,500,000
Tallow, 1,500,000 pounds at 10 cents	150,000
Hides, 150,000 at $5 each	750,000
Hogs, wool, ox horns, bois d'arc seed and other exports	15,000,000
Commerce of Red river for the year	$37,775,000

These figures and facts we have gathered from leading merchants of Jefferson, Shreveport, and other points, and the commanders of Red river steamers. The improvement of Red river is a subject of vital importance to the merchants of New Orleans. The Crescent City, it is true, is the natural outlet to the Red river country, but the completion of railroads to Memphis, Vicksburg, and Kansas will afford such superior advantages in the way of safety and rapid access to other marts that, unless urgent measures are taken to improve the river, a large portion will go by these routes. Besides, although the present trade greatly enriches New Orleans, it may be trebled in a few years, if the citizens will lend their influence to increase immigration, open new plantations, facilitate communication, and feel that the interests of Red river country and their own are identical.

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The market rules steady and is well supplied. We quote from $2 50@3 50 for common to fair and $4@6 per barrel for prime to extra choice qualities.

ALCOHOL—Is steady and in good demand at $2@2 05 per gallon in barrel lots and $2 25@2 40 in a small way.

ALE AND BEER—Cream ale is steady at $11 per barrel; Madison ale in quart bottles $1 30 per dozen. Lager beer is steady at $10 per bbl and at $2 50 for quarter bbls; common beer sells at $6 per bbl and $1 50 per keg.

BAGGING—Is in light demand and nominal; 2-lb Ky. hemp is held at 23½@25c in round and jobbing lots, with small transactions; flax bagging is quotable unchanged, and is selling in small quantities at 24@25c. We note sales 20 pieces 2-lb Ky. hemp at 25c.

BEESWAX—Is quiet at 30c per pound on arrival for strictly prime lots.

BALE ROPE—Is in light request, and prices for coils and half coils range from 7½ to 8¼c.

BUTTER—Is in good demand, with liberal receipts from the country; choice country in lots commands 25@27c, and common cooking to fair qualities 19@22c; Western Reserve butter is steady at 25@27c; New York butter is quiet and unchanged; sales are made at 40@47c; sales to-day include 503 lbs cooking at 19c, 1,300 lbs fair to choice country at 22@27c.

BAGS—A fair demand for the various descriptions of grain bags is reported, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

2-bu grain bags at	42½@45c
2¼-bu "	44½@48c
3-bu "	50@55c
2-bu burlaps at	15 @16c
4-bu "	19 @22c
Gunnies, in bales	20½@21c
" reweed	21½@22c

CRANBERRIES—Are in light demand. Wild are nominal at $7@7 per bbl; cultivated command $12@15 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—Dealers report prices unchanged, with ample stocks and a fair inquiry. We quote standard brands:

No. 500, per dozen, at	18 @21c
" 600, " at	16 @18c
" 700, " at	14 @16c

Pound yarns are selling at 43c per lb.

CEMENT—Stocks are ample and prices unchanged. We note sales of 182 bbls at $1 75@2.

CORN-MEAL—There is a good demand for kiln-dried, [illegible] sales at $4 75@5 per bbl. Bolted is steady at [illegible] $1 per bushel, loose.

COFFEE—The market is steady, with a good demand, and holders are firm in their views. Stocks are ample. Sales to-day include 185 bags Rio at 21@22c. We quote Rio:

Choice	24 @24½c
Prime	23 @23½c
Fair	21½@22 c
Common	18½@21½c
Laguayra	23 @26 c
Java	31 @33 c

CHEESE—The market is well supplied and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote factory at 18@19c, Western Reserve 17@18c, English dairy 18@19c. Kentucky cream cheese 18@19c, Tom Thumb 26@27c.

COTTON—The market to-day was about the same as on Saturday; advices are not calculated to strengthen the views of holders, and buyers are cautious in their operations. We quote:

Middling	23¾@24 c
Low middling	23 @23¼c
Good ordinary	21¾@22¾c
Ordinary	

[illegible] prices are unchanged. We quote at 17c per bu for Pittsburg, 19c for cannel and 15c for Pomeroy coal. We quote by the barge load afloat at 11c for Pittsburg, cannel at 13c, and Pomeroy at 9c.

CANDLES—Stocks are amply sufficient to meet the demand, and prices are steady. We quote 14-oz. star at 14@15c; 16-oz star at 15@16c; tallow are steady at 13½@14c.

CANNED FRUITS—Are in fair demand and prices are steady. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	4 00
Pine Apples	4 50@5 00
Cherries	4 75@5 00
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	5 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25
Tomatoes, per doz	1 85@2 00
Jellies, per doz	2 65@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10

DRIED FRUIT—Is in fair request and prices are steady. The market is well supplied. We quote apples at 6½@7c; half-peaches at 7½@8c; quarter-peaches at 5@5½c.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal and prices are receding. We quote on arrival at 19@21c. We note sales 1,500 doz recounted at 21c per doz.

FLAX SEED—Is quiet at $1 65 on arrival for prime lots.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand and prices are firm. We quote at 70@75c per lb.

FLOUR—There is a good demand for all grades and prices are well maintained. Sales to-day include 1,130 bbls assorted grades at quotations, and 800 bbls No. 1 and fancy at $6@7 25. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 [illegible]
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 50@5 75
Fancy	5 50@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	[illegible]

FURS—Are in fair request, and receipts, which are upon a more liberal scale, meet with quick sale. We quote:

Prime racoon skins	40@50
Prime mink skins	$1 50@2 00
Prime opossum	[illegible]
Prime gray fox	30@35
Prime wild cat	[illegible]
Prime pole cat	[illegible]
Prime otter	$3 00@5 00
Prime beaver	[illegible]
Prime musk rat	[illegible]
Deer pelts	[illegible]
Sheep, wool on	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons are in fair request and steady. We quote oranges at $[illegible] per bbl; lemons at $7 50@8 per box; M. R. raisins at $4 25 per box; layers at $5 25 per box; figs at 18@20c, and Zante currants at 15@18c per lb.

FISH—Prices are steady and stocks are ample to meet the demand. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium	28 00@30 00
Do No. 1, do do hf bbl	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, large, bbl	20 00@22 00
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	9 50@10 00
Do No. 2, medium	17 00@17 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	9 00@9 25
Do No. 3, large	17 00@17 50
Do No. 3, medium	15 00@15 50
Do No. 3, do half bbl	7 50@8 00
Do No. 1, kits	3 00@3 25
Do No. 2, kits	2 25@2 50
Do No. 3, kits, large	2 00@2 10
White fish, half bbl	[illegible]
Herring, bbls	8 00@8 50
Sardines	18 @33c

CANNED FISH—Are in good supply and prices are steady. We quote:

Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen	$2 70@2 85
Oysters, 1-lb cans, per dozen	1 70@1 85
Oysters, spiced, per dozen	4 50@5 00
Lobsters, 1-lb cans	2 25@2 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 50@[illegible]

GINSENG—Is in light demand and prices are weak at 50@55c.

GRAIN—WHEAT—There is no change worthy of note in the market for wheat. Dealers are selling from store at $1 20@1 25 for red and white, and on arrival prices range from $1 05 to 1 15 per bu.

CORN—Is in good demand and firm. We quote prime shelled at 90@95c, sacks included. Ear corn is held at 85c from store, and dealers are paying 75c on arrival. We note a sale of 3,695 bu shelled at 95c, sacks included, at store.

OATS—Are in good demand and firm. Dealers are selling mixed to choice white at 60@65c, sacks included. Prime seed oats command 65@70c, sacks included, and 55@57c in bulk. Sale of 150 bu seed oats at 70c, sacks included.

RYE—Is quiet at 75c on arrival and 90@95c from store. Sale of 150 bu at 95c from store.

BARLEY—Is unchanged with a light business doing. We quote spring at 85c@1 on arrival; fall at $1@1 30 on arrival; sales from store range from 90c to $1 40 for spring and fall.

MALT—Is in good request, and prices steady. Sales 100 bu rye malt at $1 20. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 60@1 75; Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 25@1 40; Canada at $1 50@1 60; rye at $1 20; corn at $1 25, oats at 60c per bushel.

HOMINY—Is steady and in good demand at $5 75@6 25 per bbl. Sales 25 bbls at quotations.

HOPS—Are in moderate request and steady. Prime new commands 32½@35c; old are nominal at 4@5c.

HIDES—Prices are unchanged, with good demand. We quote green salted at 9½@10c; dry salted at 15@16c, and flint hides at 18@19c.

HAY—Is in good demand, with large sales to fill Southern orders. Prices are firm. Sales to-day of 1,120 bales various grades at quotations. We quote:

	On Arrival.	Delivered at Depot.
Timothy, prime to choice, per ton	$18 50@19 00	$19 50@21
Timothy, mixed, per ton	16 00@17 00	18 00@19

IRON COTTON TIES—Sales are light, and prices nominally unchanged. Sales are made at 6½@7c.

LIME—Prices are firm, with sales at $1@1 10.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices are unchanged and firm.

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	70 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65 @ 70
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	62 @ 65
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 72
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	[illegible]

MOLASSES—A fair demand for New Orleans molasses is reported, and prices range from 75 to 90c for bbls and half bbls.

NAILS—Are unchanged. Stocks are ample. We continue to quote:

10d at $4 50@	6d at $5 00@
40d at $4 50@	4d at $5 25@
8d at $4 75@	3d at $6 00@

Horse-shoe nails at 20 to 30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c; horse shoes 6@7c.

OFFAL—Is in good demand, and stocks are ample. Sales 1,800 lbs feed meal at $1 25@1 35 per 100 lbs. We quote bran at $16@17 per ton, shorts $20@21, shipstuffs $24@25, and middlings at $30@31 per ton.

OILS—Prices are steady. We quote lard oil at $1 15@1 45; coal oil at 29@32c; linseed oil at 93c@$1 03; benzine 18@20c.

ONIONS—Dealers report the market well supplied, with a fair demand, and sales are made at $3 50@3 75.

ONION SETS—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote:

Red, per bushel	$8 25@8 50
White, per bushel	11 25@11 50
Top Onions, per bushel	3 50@4 50

PEANUTS—The market is well supplied, and prices are steady, ranging at 6@9c for prime white and red nuts.

POTATOES—Stocks are ample, and dealers are selling Russetts and Peach Blows in shipping order at $1 65@1 90 per bbl.

RICE—Stocks of Louisiana and Carolina rice are ample and sales are moderate.

SOAP—A good demand is reported, and quotations are unchanged. We note sales of 50 boxes common at 8½c. We quote German No. 1 at 8½@9c, No. 2 at 7½@8c; rosin soap at 6½@7c.

SALT—The market is well supplied and steady. We quote large bbls at $2 90@3 20; small do $2 35@2 60 large dairy $3 75@4; small dairy $3 25@3 50; table-salt at $3 50@3 75 for small barrels.

STRAW—Is in fair local request. We quote at $9 75@12 00 per ton from wharf and store for oat and wheat straw.

STARCH—We quote pure starch at 6½@7½c; corn starch at 11@12c; gloss starch at 10@12½c.

SEEDS—Dealers are well supplied, and report a fair demand. We quote:

Blue grass clean	1 85@2 00
" " extra	3 50@4 00
Clover	8 50@9 00
Hempseed	2 00
Orchard	@2 00
Red Top	1 35@1 50
Timothy	4 50@4 75

SIRUPS—Prices are maintained, and we quote the various grades at 50c@$1 20 per gallon.

SORGUM—Is in light demand, with sales at 45@50c per gallon.

SEED POTATOES—Are in good supply, and prices are irregular. We quote:

Early Goodrich per bbl	$2 00@2 25
Harrison per bbl	2 00@2 25
Buck Eye per bbl	1 75@2 00
Peach Blow per bbl	1 75@2 00
London Lady per bbl	2 00@2 25
Pink Eye per bbl	3 50@3 75
Russets per bbl	1 75@2 00
Early Rose per bbl	7 50@10 00

SUGARS—The market for all grades of sugars rules quiet; prices are somewhat unsettled, owing to the incertitude which surrounds legislation upon the question of duties. N. O. sugars are in fair supply, and prices have undergone but little quotable change.

Choice	13⅝@14
Prime	13 @13⅜
Fully fair	12⅝@12⅞
Fair	12 @12⅜
Common	11⅛@11⅝

REFINED SUGARS—Are in fair jobbing request, and stocks are ample. We quote:

Hard standard	15 @16
A's	14⅞@15⅛
B's	14⅝@15⅛
Extra C	14⅜@15
Circle C	14⅛@14⅜
Yellow	13 @14

ISLAND SUGARS—Are steady. We quote Demerara at 14½@15½c; Porto Rico at 13½@14c; Cuba at 12¾@13½c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are unchanged, and receipts find ready sale. We quote tallow at 8½@9c. Grease ranges from 5@10c per lb, according to quality.

TINNERS' STOCK—Is in fair request, with ample stocks. Tin plate is a shade lower. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$13 00
I. X., 10x14	16 00
I. C., 14x20	14 00
I. X., 14x20	17 00
Block tin	46c
Lead	10½c
Solder	30c

VINEGAR—Prices are steady, and the market is well supplied. We quote cider at $[illegible]; crab at $[illegible]; apple at $9@10; and pure cider at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts are light. We quote unwashed at [illegible]; tub-washed at 55@[illegible]c per lb.

WHISKY—Raw is a fraction lower to-day; quotations at [illegible]c, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day opened quiet. Prices, however, are unchanged. Offerings, as is usual for Mondays, were light, amounting to only 53 hhds, with rejection of bids on 4 hhds.

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 23 hhds—2 hhds Henderson county leaf at $8 15, 10 75; 2 do Owen county at $11, 8 30; 3 do frozen at $7, 4 10, 3 65; 1 do factory trash at $3 50; 4 do Breckinridge county lugs at [illegible]; 1 do Breckinridge co. [illegible]; 6 do Barren county (old tobacco) at [illegible]; 1 do Metcalfe county (old tobacco) at $10 25; 2 do Hart county, $9 60, 9; 1 do Metcalfe county lugs at $7 25.

THE NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 3 hhds Daviess county new lugs at $8, 6 10 and 6 40; 3 hhds Hancock county new lugs at $5 70, 5 80 and 6 2[illegible]; 1 hhd Oldham county new lugs at $7 25; 1 hhd common frosted lugs at $4 80; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $7 10 and 7[illegible]; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $9 60, 10 and 10 50.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 12 hogsheads: 1 hhd Henderson county low lugs [illegible]; 2 casks Carroll county low lugs and leaf [illegible], $10 75; 2 hhds Hancock county lugs [illegible]; 6 hhds Butler county old leaf $9 75, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11 25; 1 hhd Hart county lugs $5.

THE BOONE HOUSE sold 7 hogsheads: 2 hhds Breckinridge county old leaf at $10 25, 10 25; 1 hhd Taylor county new lugs at 6 2[illegible]; 1 hhd Hart county old leaf at 10 25; 1 hhd Hart county new low leaf at $8 50; 1 hhd Green county new leaf at 9 70; 1 hhd Barren county leaf 10 00.

THE FARMERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Simpson county at $10 25 and 11 00; 1 hhd Green county at 9 20; 2 hhds Henry county at 6 20 and 4 90, 1 hhd Barren county at 9 20.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day opened buoyant, with an active demand and prices advanced. The tone of the market is more healthy, and dealers regard the tenor of advices from other markets more encouraging.

MESS PORK—The market is steady, at $27 50@[illegible] per

BACON—Sales to-day reported include 18 casks clear sides at 16½@16⅝c. 225 casks clear rib sides at 15½@16c, 25 casks shoulders at [illegible]. Hams are steady, with sale of [illegible] casks sugar-cured at 19½c.

BULK MEATS—A good demand prevails and sales reported to-day include [illegible] casks clear sides [illegible], 31 casks clear rib sides at [illegible], [illegible] casks shoulders at 11½@11¾c.

LARD—Is quiet, with sale of [illegible] leaf at 16½@17c. Prime leaf [illegible] 16@16½c.

Louisville Live S[illegible]

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YA[illegible]ING & CO., PRO[illegible]

The weather has been del[illegible] line of all classes of live stock [illegible] ending this evening, and a large [illegible] been done. The market may be r[illegible]tive, with heavy sales each day.

CATTLE—The market may be regar[illegible] The offerings to-day were confined to [illegible] droves, which were readily sold to the [illegible] and shippers; a few, however, were sold to feeders. There were only about 150 head sold, while usually, on Monday, the sales amount to some 300 head. This shows a falling off in sales, yet prices were fully maintained at last week's quotations. We quote for common and rough $2@4, medium $4 50@5, good to choice $5 50@6 50, to butchers; good heavy to shippers at $6 50@7 50 for light, and $6 75@7 25 per 100 pounds for heavy well fatted, weighing from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds. Cows and calves are selling slow at $30@60 per head, owing to quality.

SHEEP—The receipts have been fair, with a good demand for butchers' stuff, and also to shippers. We quote light at $4 50@5 50 and heavy at $6@6 50 per 100 lbs gross.

HOGS—The market has not been so good as last week, owing to a heavy decline in prices East, yet the decline here has not been so great. H. C. Middleton is still on the market buying for packing purposes. We quote light at [illegible], medium at $7 75@8 25, and heavy at $8 50@9 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—The receipts of this class of stock seem to gradually fall off, yet a good many are still being shipped South. The [illegible] rather discouraging to shippers, as they seem willing to face the music and continue on their journey. No detention to shippers in forwarding their stock.

Receipts of live stock the past week—Cattle, 778; sheep, 710; hogs, 598; mules, 186; grand total, [illegible].

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—Arrivals for the week have been large, and they have sold about as fast as they arrived, at fair prices, and good cattle in demand. We quote common and rough at 3½@4c; fair to good [illegible]; choice butcher stuff [illegible]; heavy shipping [illegible]7c. But few left over.

HOGS—Continue to arrive freely and are sold as fast as they arrive. Prices have declined about 25c on light common hogs, and 25c on heavy weights. Light common we quote at 7½@8c; heavy smooth, well fattened, 8½@9c. None left over.

SHEEP—But few coming into market. Good sheep in demand, at from 5@6c. One lot of 50 head, weighing 75 lbs, sold at 5c.

MULES—The arrivals have not been so large as heretofore, but a good many are still being shipped South. Drovers returning report the market good for well broke stock, but dull for unbroke.

ARRIVALS.

Cattle	470
Hogs	1,763
Sheep	123
Mules	922
Total	3 278

O. I. SMITH. T. T. STURGEON. R. S. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay,
Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY
—OR—
SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Wormseed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity and very often given in combination with other elements [illegible] to the physicians, and often hazardous in their effect.

My purpose is to present to the [illegible] this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin: the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY,
OR
Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close.			Arrives.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
	1:30			
6:45	9:30	Eastern Mail	7:40	4:00
		Eastern Mail	7:40	4:00
6:00	2:15	Cincinnati Mail	12:30	1:30
	2:15	Short Line	7:40	1:30
	1:30	St Louis Mail	7:40	6:30
	12:30	Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:10	4:00
	12:30	Memphis, Nash. & N. O. Mail	9:20	10:20
	11:30	Nash. Chattanooga & Atlanta		2:30
	12:30	Lebanon Mail		10:20
		Branch Mail		2:35
	12:30	Bardstown B'h M'l	9:00	
	11:30	Lex. & Frankf't Way Mail	11:15	6:45
9:30		Louisville & Cincinnati Mail		
	2:30	Louis. and Evans. Mailboat leaves daily ex. Sunday	6:00	
	1:00	New Albany & Jeff. Mail		4:00
	12:30			4:00
	12:30	Shelbyville Mail	11:15	6:45
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
	12:00	Taylorsville Stage		12:30
	12:00	Mt. Washington		12:30
		LVS. MON., WED. AND FRIDAY.		
	12:00	West Point and Shawneet's Stg.		6:00

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 120.

Commissioner Delano resumed his official duties yesterday.

Peter L. Washburne, Governor of Vermont, died at Woodstock yesterday.

Geo. M. Wharton, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, died on Sunday evening.

Two young men, named Frank Newton and Edward Packard, were drowned in Toronto Bay on Sunday while skating.

The English funds are advancing under the expectation that there will be a heavy flow of bullion to the Bank of England this week.

A telegram from Governor Reed, of Florida, says that the effort to impeach him has been defeated, and that his administration has been sustained by two-thirds of the House.

The residence of Col. Walton Dwight, at Binghampton, N. Y., formerly occupied by Hon. Danl. S. Dickinson, was burned on Sunday morning. Loss, $70,000; insured for $64,000.

[illegible] Rockafeller, of the 71st New York [illegible] has received from an official in Richmond [illegible] der of the return of two howitzers [illegible] his regiment at Bull Run in 1861.

[illegible] fracas at a house of ill-fame [illegible] N. Y., on Friday evening, a [illegible] named Albert Bav received serious [illegible] which he died on Sunday. Several [illegible] made.

[illegible] Bedford, of the New York Court [illegible] ral Sessions, yesterday denied a motion [illegible] fer the trial of McFarland to the Court of [illegible] and Terminer. The trial will commence [illegible] day, March 7th.

Ed. Wise, late book-keeper at Craighead, Brest & Gibson's, Nashville, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking laudanum. No cause assigned. His friends believe he took an overdose unintentionally.

Collector Williams, of Dayton, Ohio, has seized a quantity of whisky for non-payment of tax. Arnold & Dobbins, distillers, refused to pay for the purpose of testing the legality of the forty-eight hour fermentation rule.

The inauguration of Kit Burns' rat-pit as Water-street Mission, took place in New York yesterday. Bishop Jones, Rev. Mr. Tyng, Jr., and others delivered addresses. Burns still runs a liquor store next door, which ministers are obliged to pass through to reach the Mission House.

Owing to a reduction of wages from $2 to $1 75, a large portion of the laborers on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad grades struck last week. They were being paid off yesterday. The strikers threaten to force every man to quit work, some 300 in number, and at 4 o'clock last night it looked as if they meant business. The foremen of those who remained at work have advised the men to quit for their own safety.

Mrs. Tennessee Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull, New York feminine stock brokers, will bring suit for damages against several brokers, who insulted and slandered them when they opened their office on Saturday. The opening of their establishment caused a profound sensation, drawing an immense crowd all day. They made the money they began business with by practicing as clairvoyant physicians in Great Jones street.

At a recent business meeting of the members of Plymouth (New York) church, it was determined that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of revising the articles of faith, many of its members demanding that they should rest upon a broader basis. Mr. Beecher said that he approved of the proposition to revise the creed of the church, but that inasmuch as a committee for the purpose was to be appointed by himself, he would ask that a little time be given him to make the proper selections. This was granted.

J. Mc. L. Brown, of the Chinese embassy, expects to join Mr. Burlingame in St. Petersburg, where the embassy will remain until negotiations with Russia are completed, and then go to Brussels and Belgium. Mr. Brown says he saw correspondence that passed between Mr. Burlingame and Count Bismarck, and that the same policy was adopted with Russia which has been adopted with America, England and France, viz: A policy of forbearance and consideration toward China, and a consent to abstain from the use of force in compelling China to adopt measures for which she is not at present prepared.

The Morman mission in New York is being pushed forward with all the vigor and energy possessed by its leaders. In the vicinity of Freehold, Patchogue, Rockville Center, and Hempstead, Long Island, during the earlier part of last week, the most favorable accounts of Gen. Barton's work were given of the meetings, and preachings are held three times a day. To aid the mission more preachers have been sent for from Utah. They are looked for daily. Elders and priests are traveling and preaching in every village and town within a circuit of fifty miles of Freeport. At Williamsburg, yesterday, Elder Jackson, of Utah, preached to a large congregation.

THE LOUISVILLE BAR.

Meeting in Reference to the Office of Commissioner and Receiver of the Louisville Chancery Court.

Pursuant to the call published in the morning papers, a full meeting of the Louisville bar was held in the Common Pleas Court room at 3 o'clock yesterday. On motion of Junius Caldwell, Esq., the meeting unanimously elected Hon. Hamilton Pope Chairman, and Pinckney F. Green was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman succinctly stated the object of the meeting.

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, chairman of a committee appointed at a previous preliminary meeting of the bar, reported the following memorial to the Kentucky Legislature:

To the Honorable General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Understanding that certain legislation would be attempted during your present session materially changing the present law concerning the offices of Commissioner and Receiver of the Louisville Chancery Court, a very large majority of the bar of Louisville and nearly all of the regular practitioners in said court signed a protest against any legislation that would interfere with the term of Mr. Smith, the present incumbent. There was no necessity for this movement and it was not made with the concurrence of or upon consultation with the bar, and we had hoped that this protest would prove sufficient; but we learn, with regret, that a persistent effort is still being made to procure some legislation by which his office may be taken from him or to divide the office of Commissioner from that of Receiver, and that the Judiciary Committee of the House have in contemplation the introduction of a bill of some such purport. We respectfully represent to your honorable body that this is a subject in which we are most deeply interested, not only for litigants, but for ourselves, and we think we know better our wants and necessities and the wants and necessities of our clients than strangers can know them. We therefore respectfully urge our right to be heard, and do most respectfully but earnestly protest against any legislation upon this subject that will interfere with the office as it stands, or with its conduct and management. It is thoroughly understood by the bar, is managed to our entire satisfaction, and the system is as near a perfect one as can be devised. Experience has taught that the two offices (commissioner and receiver) should be combined. The general law throughout the State combines them, and any law disconnecting them would be unsatisfactory and would tend to produce confusion and delay in the business of the court. It is unnecessary for us to explain the details of these two offices (commissioner and receiver) as now organized. Suffice it to say that they are well understood by both the court and the bar. They are satisfactory to the bar, and do not retard the business of the court, and we oppose any change in or separation of them.

In so far as this controversy may have assumed a personal character, we would be understood as taking no part whatever. This remonstrance is presented in no spirit of opposition to the Honorable Chancellor, nor as partisans of the Commissioner.

We respectfully but earnestly protest against the proposed legislation, only because we know that it would prove highly injurious to ourselves and our clients.

Governor Bramlette then read the following letter:

To the Louisville Bar:

GENTLEMEN—Learning that a call has been made for a meeting of the bar at 3 o'clock this P. M., which I presume to be concerning the change of the law now proposed to be enacted by the Kentucky Legislature in reference to my office, let me say to you that, notwithstanding my personal interest may be involved in the proposed change, I beg of you not to let this interfere with your action. You elected me; I am your servant, and hold myself subject to your will and action, and whatever you may do will be satisfactory to me. If you think that my continuance in the office will interfere with the dispatchful conduct and management of the business of the court, I beg you will say so and let me retire. Whatever you may indicate by your action shall be my pleasure.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
THOS. P. SMITH.

February 7, 1870.

On motion the memorial was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

On motion of Hon. P. B. Muir, it was]

Resolved, That the members of the bar sign the memorial.

Mr. W. G. Anderson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bar adopt the memorial offered by the committee as an expression of their sentiments: that our representatives from the city of Louisville and the county of Jefferson be requested to co-operate with the bar, and sustain the views and opinions expressed in said memorial.

Mr. J. L. Clemmons offered an amendment that the memorial be taken as an expression of the opinion of those signing it only. The amendment was rejected.

After a full discussion by Hon. W. F. Bullock, Hon. Thos. E. Bramlett, Hon. P. B. Muir, Lewis N. Dembitz, Wm. Mix, and Robert J. Baird, Esqs., in favor of Mr. Anderson's resolution, and J. L. Clemmons, Peter C. Fox, and Col. Mark Mundy, in opposition thereto, the resolution was adopted.

Judge Harbeson offered a resolution that the chairman of the meeting send to each branch of the Legislature a copy of these proceedings, which resolution was adopted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

☞ The following, which appears as head lines in the Omaha Herald, tells a tale of that city: "Double divorce suit," "A prominent business man of Omaha obtains a divorce from his wife in an Indiana court while living with her," "Counter suit of the wife," "Hypocrisy and perfidy unmasked."

☞ A clergyman who moved from San Francisco to Philadelphia, on account of its "superior moral tone," had his overcoat stolen while he was preaching there.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Proceedings of the Meeting Last Night.

Report of the Finance Committee—$18,000 Wanted—Corporal Punishment Justified—Bonds to be Sold—A Building Needed in California.

The Board of Trustees of the Public Schools met in regular monthly session last night, President Morris in the chair, and thirteen members present.

B. F. Camp, Esq., submitted the report of the Finance Committee. He said the committee had examined the salaries and bills for January, and had audited the same, the salaries amounting to $16,605 85, and the bills to $340 44. The report was adopted.

The committee offered a resolution authorizing the President and Secretary of the board to borrow, on the best terms possible, a sum not exceeding $18,000, to be used in the payment of salaries and bills already allowed, which was adopted.

The Committee on Examination and Course of Study reported that an examination of applicants for situations as teachers in the public schools took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week. The committee granted twenty-five primary certificates, one principal certificate, and one grammar certificate. Sixteen primary, three grammar, and three principal credential certificates were granted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Examination and Course of Study reported that it had been impossible to get ready for the semi-annual examination of pupils in January. The examination will commence on Monday next.

The Committee on Grievances reported that they had made a careful examination in reference to the charge brought against Mr. McGinnis, of the Seventh-ward school, for whipping Felix Murphy, and believed that the whipping was justifiable, and reported in favor of dismissing the charge. The evidence, pro and con, was read, and the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of thirteen yeas to one nay. The committee reported in favor of the dismissal of a similar charge against Miss Barrett, for whipping a pupil. Adopted.

The Committee on Rules submitted the following report in reference to drawing:

"Your Committee on Rules have had under consideration the subject of drawing as taught in our public schools. We find upon inquiry that it is taught in all our ward schools, and in a majority of the grades to which it has been assigned that the pupils, with few exceptions, have provided themselves with the necessary books, slates, &c., and are progressing under the instruction of a teacher free of expense to the branch of education, a study of practical benefit in after years, your committee think it should rank with the other studies of our graded course. Your committee would, therefore, recommend an adherence to the course of study adopted by the Board. L. L. WARREN, Chairman."

Mr. Tucker opposed the adoption of the report. He thought such studies should be left optional with the children or their parents. He had heard a number of persons complain that they were compelled to purchase drawing books. What if we don't have to pay the teacher anything? He is paid by those who have books to sell, and the people have to pay him, after all, by paying two prices for the books.

Major Kinney said we are imposing too many studies on the children and taxing the patrons too heavily. It would take a dray to carry all the books to school. The drawing books were not worth the price paid for them.

Mr. B. F. Camp was opposed to the rule. Drawing books and drawing teachers were humbugs. The books only cost thirty cents each, but tax the parent thirty cents for each child, and it will make a handsome amount, which would do a great deal of good, if properly applied. He, too, had heard it talked about often, and he had heard opposition to the rule expressed by the patrons of the schools.

Dr. P. B. Scott regarded drawing as an important accomplishment, and he was glad to see so many of the Board favorable to it. He thought it should be commended to the people, and it would be a much better way of commending it to leave it optional with the parents and guardians whether they should purchase books or not.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Kinney, was adopted as a substitute for the report:

Resolved, That it be made optional with the parents and guardians whether or not their children shall be taught drawing.

The committee on rules, to whom had been referred the matter of defining the duties of the carpenter employed by the Board, asked that the matter be referred to the Committee on Buildings, and it was so referred.

The President and the Finance Committee were instructed to dispose of the eighty-five $1,000 bonds, authorized by the City Council and Legislature, on the best terms possible.

Permission was given Mr. Brown Hopkins and others to use the school building on Madison street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, for Sunday school purposes, Theodore Harris and H. H. Monroe being responsible for any damages the building may sustain from such use.

The resignation of James McGrain, teacher in the Fifth-ward school, was accepted, and Miss Lizzie Simpson, of the same school, was promoted to the position of first-class assistant.

The resignation of Miss Mary Roberts, second-class assistant in the Second ward, was tendered and accepted.

On motion of Major Kinney a committee of five was appointed to consider the propriety of building a schoolhouse in California, and if advisable to build, to ascertain where the funds for that purpose were to come from. Major K. said the city already owned a lot 65 by 100 feet in a good location, and adjoining ground could be purchased on reasonable terms.

The Board then adjourned.

THE FAIR.

Father Meagher Gets the Cane—A Good Attendance.

Notwithstanding the very inclement weather, there was a good attendance at the fair last evening. The tables were as tidily arranged, the eatables as plentiful and the ladies as fresh and charming as they were on the opening night, and of course the visitors enjoyed themselves in consequence.

The excitement over the contest for the cane, between the friends and admirers of the different clergymen in the diocese, ended last night in the success of Father Meagher. This result was not unexpected, for Father Meagher's name has led the list since the opening of the polls. The following is a statement of the vote at the final closing of the polls last evening:

Father Meagher 2,157, Father Spalding 1,862, Father Russell 454, scattering 253.

This is a compliment which Father Meagher really merited, and we are glad to see it so worthily bestowed. Not, of course, that the other clergymen, whose names appear in the list, are less popular and less admired, but that Father M. has labored so hard and succeeded so well in building up the cause of religion in the Diocese. He has done more in this respect during the four or five years that he has been here than, perhaps, was ever accomplished by any other clergyman in the same time. The beautiful Convent of St. Louis Bertrand, on Sixth street, near Oak, of which Father M. is prior, is a fine ornament to that part of the city, and the magnificent church which, owing to his efforts, is now in course of erection, will still further enhance its beauty. Not only to the church, either, has Father M. been useful; for the location of his church there has drawn around it a neighborhood of the best citizens, who have put up fine residences, thus extending the growth of the city in that direction to no inconsiderable extent. Father Meagher is rewarded for his labors so far as the mere gratulations of men can go.

Next in interest to the voting, is the postoffice. Many a sweet epistle has passed from lad to lassie through the fair hands of the charming lady assistants. This department has been most admirably conducted by Mrs. Isaac Caldwell, whose grace and amiability have made the cosy little corner additionally attractive.

The ladies in charge of the refreshment tables are all deserving of great credit for their exertions in behalf of the needy orphans. The six-foot pyramid cake on Saint Michael's table will probably be raffled to-night. The first book with the names of the takers of chances has been lost. Those who have taken chances will please call and give their names again, as it is desired that all who have subscribed shall stand a chance.

The fair continues to-night.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Man Terribly Burned by the Explosion of a Keg of Gunpowder.

Sunday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a young man about 18 years of age, named Benjamin Dewberry, who resides on the corner of Sixth and Kentucky streets, was very seriously injured by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder. The powder had been damaged by water, and was supposed to be worthless, and had been lying about the house for some time. Young Dewberry, being of an inquiring turn of mind, was anxious to know whether or not the powder would burn, and to this end took the keg into the yard and applied a chunk of fire to it. The powder exploded with terrific force, tearing the keg to fragments and blowing him some distance. Fortunately no bones were broken, but his face and hands were terribly burned, and all the hair burned off his head. His clothing took fire, and his body was badly burned before the burning garments could be removed. Medical aid was immediately summoned and his wounds dressed. His eyes are entirely closed, and it is at present impossible to judge of the extent of the injury to them. His injuries, though very severe, are not considered mortal. He is an employe in the foundry of Sayre and O'Brien, and is spoken of as a very worthy young man.

Annual Income Returns for 1870.

Assessor Needham, of this district, has received orders from Washington to commence immediately receiving the income returns for the current year. These returns must be made by every person of lawful age, whether they have any taxable income or not. The Assessor cannot officially know whether a person has taxable income, except from his own statement. These returns should be made on or before the 1st of March. The necessary blanks, which give full and minute directions, can be obtained of the Assistant Assessors, or at the Assessor's office in the Custom House. A failure to make return at the proper time subjects the party to a penalty of fifty per cent., and any person making a false or fraudulent return is liable to a penalty of one hundred per cent. Income returns are made to the Assistant Assessor of the division where the person resides, and the returns must show the gains, profits, and income from all sources for the year ending December 31, 1869.

A Break-Down.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, as a large wagon, loaded with an immense shaft cast for the mammoth stern-wheel steamer, C. B. Church, now being built at this port, weighing 15 tons and measuring 40 feet in length, was crossing the intersection of Ninth and Main streets, the immense weight forced one of the hind wheels through the iron gutter-plate. The shock crushed the wheel, and the big shaft was left lying across the street-railroad track, completely blockading the track. At one time there were thirteen cars on the square between Eighth and Ninth waiting for the removal of the obstruction; the passengers grumbled a little and got out and walked. The drivers and mules took it very leisurely and had a good rest. Another wagon was procured and the shaft was removed in the afternoon.

Bond Forfeited.

The sheriff of Bullitt county was in the city yesterday, for the purpose of arresting Dr. Geo. F. Collins, who, it will be remembered, shot and wounded Mr. Perry Bishop near Mount Washington, in that county, some days ago. After the shooting Collins was arrested in this city and taken to Bullitt county, and there released upon giving bond to answer at the Circuit Court on Wednesday last. Collins failed to appear, and the bond was declared forfeited and a capias issued for his arrest. He was seen in this city on Saturday last, but could not be found yesterday.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A MASQUERADE BALL at Beck's Hall last night was largely attended.

REV. DR. STUART ROBINSON, of this city, preached in St. Louis on Sunday.

D. TORREY, Esq., Superintendent of the Central Transportation Company, is in the city.

MR. M. J. O'BRIEN, of Augusta, Ga., General Superintendent of the Southern Express, is in the city.

THE GRAND JURY for the February term of the City Court was impanneled yesterday. W. P. Benedict was selected as foreman.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL is in progress at the Shelby-street Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. W. Sehon.

A SNOW-STORM SET in about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continued up to a late hour last night. Five or six inches of snow fell.

ROB'T AND MICHAEL REILLY, aged respectively twelve and sixteen years, were committed to the House of Refuge yesterday by order of the City Court.

THE SURVEYS OF the different routes proposed for the connection of the Short-line and Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been completed.

JOHN F. MURRAY AND a woman too drunk to give her name were locked up in the First-street station-house last night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

J. N. PAYTON, Esq., is in the city for the purpose of completing a contract with the Washington Foundry, John B. Davies, proprietor, for a large number of improved cotton presses.

GEORGE LUSK, of Meade county, was brought before United States Commissioner Ballard yesterday, charged with assaulting Harvey Biggers, a negro, and after an examination was discharged.

MR. SAM'L WALLACK, of San Antonio, Texas, and Mr. Stein, of Jefferson, Texas, are in the city for the purpose of buying a large stock of Louisville, manufactured furniture to supply the Texas trade.

WE HAVE JUST received from the music house of J. L. Peters, New York, "Good-bye, Old Home," song and chorus by Will. S. Hays; and "She's the Sweetest of Them All," as sung by Miss Ella Chapman.

BY PERMISSION FROM General Eli H. Murray, the through freight of the steamer Richmond, which boat is now lying at Columbus, Kentucky, is being reshipped on the Antelope and barges, and the Richmond will be brought to this port in a few days.

BROADWAY WAS ALIVE with drays and wagons loaded with merchandise for the Nashville depot. The drivers were all intent upon reaching the depot first, and drove at a killing pace. The police took the names of a number of the fast drivers, and warrants will be issued against them to-day.

THE ONLY CASE before the Circuit Court yesterday was that of J. H. Meadows and Wesley Blankenship, charged with stealing $7,000 from Joel Blankenship, Sr., at Macon, Tenn. The evidence for the Commonwealth was concluded and the evidence for the defense commenced. The case will be continued to-day.

MR. AND MRS. Caroline Richings Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drayton, Miss Annie Howson, Mr. F. A. Howson, Mr. S. Behrens, Messrs. J. G. and H. C. Peake, Mr. A. V. Pennoyer and Mr. J. F. Zimmerman, of the Richings opera troupe, have taken rooms at the Louisville Hotel.

THE NEW BOARD of Health will meet to-night at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing a health officer, secretary, and four sanitary inspectors. We are glad to learn that the present efficient secretary, Dr. C. B. Blackburn, has no opposition, and will doubtless be unanimously re-elected to the position which he has so ably filled.

THE CALL OF the docket cases was commenced in the City Court yesterday. Twenty-four cases were set for trial. Of these, ten were dismissed and twelve continued. In the case of Jennie Helm, charged with keeping a disorderly house, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In the case of August Reinbokel, for assault and battery upon Fred. Miller, his bond was declared forfeited, and a fine of $50 assessed against him in default of appearance.

MR. TURNBULL, OF the new Eclectic Magazine, published at Baltimore, is in the city. It is his object to create an agency here, and to establish a line of communication between his periodical and some of our literary people. It is, beyond all comparison, the best magazine which has been offered by a Southern publisher to the Southern public. It is admirably edited and beautifully printed, and deserves the consideration of cultivated readers everywhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'lle Aron's Concert,

on Thursday, the 10th, at Masonic Temple, should be borne in mind.

Professor Hast's

name has been erroneously connected with some of the complimentary concerts which are about to be given shortly.

Professor Bauer's Concert.

Reserved seats for this entertainment can be secured at Mr. D. P. Faulds' music store, No. 70 Main street, and at Louis Tripp's, 118 Main street.

The Mozart Quartette Club,

of this city, are to give one of their delightful classical concerts, in the small room of the Masonic Temple—entrance on Green street—on the 17th inst.

Weisiger Hall.

We are to have something really good in the way of burlesque, mimicry, and character sketches. Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning, two first-rate artists in this special line, are to appear for four nights only, with one matinee, commencing to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. They have kept New York in a grin for months past, and will no doubt excite the risibles hereabouts to their fullest capacity. Mr. Lingard has several specialties in which he is inimitable, and Miss Dunning is not at all inferior as an actress.

The Opera House.

The Richings English Opera troupe appeared last night, and made a hit, in Adam's charming comic opera, the "Postillion of Lonjumeau," which was put upon the stage exceedingly well, the costumes, chorus and stage appointments being most effective. The orchestra was quite good, and the leader exhibited some fine qualities as a *chef d'orchestre*. Mrs. Bernard as "Madelaine" was very graceful and excellent, and entered into the spirit of the opera with much taste, and she sings very agreeably. Mr. Brookhouse Bowler as the "Postillion" was particularly good, and he performed the part of the handsome conceited tenor, an amateur bigamist, with genuine merit. His voice is a very pleasing tenor, rather sympathetic, and managed with skill. He was warmly encored in two of his songs, and sang "I know a Maiden fair to see" with especial taste. Mr. Peakes is another excellent artist, and gave evidence of possessing an excellent basso voice. Mr. Arnold as "Marquis de Courcy" was very good, and in the scene where the orchestra is remonstrated with he was exceedingly droll.

To-night Balfe's popular opera, "The Bohemian Girl," will be presented, when Miss Emma Howson, a young English prima donna who recently made her debut in London and was very highly spoken of by the leading London musical critics at the time, and Mr. Henry Drayton, the well-known lyric actor and vocalist, make their first appearance here. Mr. Drayton is a native artist, being the son of the late Mr. Joseph Drayton, for many years connected with our coast survey as one of the principal engineers of the United States Surveyors. He was educated at the Conservatory in Paris, and was pronounced by the great basso and maestro LaBlache the best voice in that grand institution, and in the role of Bertram distinguished himself greatly before Louis Philippe in his debut upon the lyric stage. Wherever Mr. Drayton has sung, in opera or concert, he has produced a furore, and no doubt the musical world of Louisville will appreciate his great talent and extraordinary powers.

Lake St. Clair in a Heaving Way.

The Chatham Planet of a recent date records a most extraordinary and sudden rise of the waters of Lake St. Clair, particularly observable in the vicinity of the mouth of the river Thames and along the south shore of the lake to and beyond the river Ruscom. Parties resident on the lake shore say that at first two loud reports were heard, resembling the reports from cannons fired at a distance, after which was experienced a sensation as from a gentle swaying to and fro, as though an earthquake had been awakened from a century's repose. Upon visiting the water line it was discovered that the ice had been suddenly shoved upon the shores and piled up several feet in height, carrying with it trunks of trees and logs, which had for a quarter of a century lain imbedded in the sand of the beach. At the mouth of the river Thames and vicinity, the ice was thrown to the height of two or three feet, while at the river Ruscom it was raised at least four feet above its ordinary level. So sudden was the action of the water in the lake, that the ice and trees and logs were absolutely piled in a jumbled mass several feet in height along the shore for a distance of several miles, but it was most observable in the south and southeast quarter.

Pierre Bonaparte.

His head is relatively small for his body. It seems formed of unusually strong bones. It is almost round, inclined to be bald, for the brown hair is sparse; it is smooth and well arranged. There is a slight depression a little above each temple between the eyebrows, which give the face rather a singular expression. His eyebrows are arched, but without shading the eye, which seems made of polished brown agate. It is small, bright but not intellectual; the left eye has a very slight tendency to squint. The lower eyelid is swollen and furrowed by small veins—the eyelid of a man of ungovernable temper. His nose is fat rather than nervous. His mouth and lower jaw are hidden by a moustache and an immense beard. The diameters of his face at the cheek-bone and at the chin are the same. His cheeks are heavy, fat and pale. His ears seem glued to the head. He has an unusually short neck.—[Cor. N. Y. World.

The Postmaster General's Wife.

An elegant woman is seen standing in the background, slender almost to fragility, arrayed in a trailing robe of black velvet. Her powdered head and Greek profile take you back to the days of Lovis XIV., and you feel that Madame Pompadour or some other beauty of that period has stepped out of her picture-frame and stands in flesh and blood before you. This woman is Mrs. Creswell, the accomplished wife of the Postmaster General—[Washington correspondence Philadelphia Press.

☞ In "A Book About Words," an explanation is given of the phrase, "Nine tailors make a man." In the olden time the strokes of the passing bell were called "tellers," and as the nine strokes indicated the death of a man, while three announced that of a child, and six that of a woman, the words "nine tellers" were easily perverted into nine tailors.

CITY FEATURES.

At Cost! At Cost! At Cost!

The large and magnificent stock of beaver cloths and cassimeres will be sold or made up to order at prime New York cost, from this date, at Neal's merchant tailoring establishment, preparatory to purchasing a large and fashionable stock of spring goods.

Now is the time to get great bargains, as every young man who is ambitious of finding favor in fair ladies' eyes naturally desires to enter her presence in as presentable a shape as possible. Nothing sets him off to more advantage than a nice-fitting, handsome suit of clothes. While looking around for a place to procure them, we would advise him to call at H. H. Neal's Trade Palace merchant tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing establishment, where he will find the best and finest of French and English cloths, the Scheeller's winterings, the Johanny Zibelines, Paris plaids and stripes, crapes, granites, piques, and the famous Devonshire kerseys; also the best goods turned out from the looms of America, and cut by one of the most practical cutters in the country. Wedding suits made up on the shortest notice. Trade Palace, Fourth and Jefferson streets.

The "Continental" of Hartford.

The reader's attention is called to the advertisement in our columns of the Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Geo. Baber is the General Agent for Kentucky, office in Mozart building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. The Continental is one of the most substantial, judiciously managed and prosperous of the Hartford Companies.

Shooting Match.

One hundred turkeys to be shot at Woodlawn on Wednesday, 9th. Cars will leave Frankfort depot at 10 A. M., and return at 6 P. M. Major Farris will serve a good dinner and other refreshments. Round trip, 50 cents.

☞ Those horse blankets to be sold this morning, at Messrs. Henry & Co.'s, are just what the hackmen and other horse men want, and must be sold.

Louisville Real Estate Bulletin for February.

This very excellent real estate paper, published by Morris, Southwick & Co., is ready for distribution. Copies can be obtained at their Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

All persons who are troubled Public.

All persons who are troubled with colds, or are susceptible to colds, should go to H. H. Neal's furnishing store and get a suit of scarlet flannel or scarlet cashmere shirts and drawers, as they always keep the best quality on hand; also, Shaker merino and English canton flannel shirts and drawers. Owing to the damp, disagreeable, and cold weather people will find it to their interest to attend to this matter at once. Go to Neal's Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, corner of Fourth and Jefferson.

☞ Belting, packing and hose at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ Saddlers and stable men should all attend the sale of horse covers and blankets this morning at Messrs. Henry & Co.'s. They will sell cheap.

☞ Original fifty-cent store, 99½ Fifth street. Catalogues sent by mail to any address.

☞ Silk, alpaca, and gingham umbrellas, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

☞ Always good—Webster's pictures, 85 Fourth street.

☞ This is just the season for those horse blankets that Mr. Henry will sell, and he is going to close them out.

☞ Rubber shoes, all styles at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects amongst his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he must confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

MONDAY, February 7.

The following cases were disposed of:

James Thomas, drunk and disorderly and interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty; continued until to-day.

Martin Schell, plain drunk; fined $3.

Thomas Hart, drunk and disorderly; fined $3 and held in $100 for 30 days.

Sallie Beily, same; fined $3 and held in $100 for 60 days.

Joseph Arterburn, same; fined $3 and held in $100 for 60 days.

Chas. Frank, drunkenness; fined $3.

Wm. Bradley, drunk and disorderly and destroying property; fined $3 and held in $100 for one month.

Mary Pitman and Wm. Fearman, drunk and disorderly; fined $3 each and held in $100 for thirty days.

Keno Vincent, Henry Dangerfield, Louis Heim, Wm. Bunce, Andrew Jennings, Henry Williams, James Greenan, Henry Young, Jack Tucker, and Madison Otley, disorderly conduct; fined $3 each.

Louis Helm, keeping a gambling house; held to answer.

James Maloney, drunk and disorderly; fined $3 and held in $100 for three months.

Alonzo P. Sharp, stealing $6 from George Dettweiller; continued until Wednesday.

W. W. Dye, assault and battery upon Dr. J. L. Mason, with intent to kill; continued until Saturday.

Elenore Payne, stealing clothing and jewelry worth $60 from Mrs. Bradshaw; continued until Wednesday.

John Abbott, stealing a box of tobacco from Geo. Lone; discharged.

Oliver Hall, suspected of felony; bond in $500 for one year.

Mary A. Reuben, stealing a dress worth less than $4, from Emily Bowman; warrant suspended and case sent to the grand jury.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Will of Bushrod W. Brawner, dec'd, proven and ordered to record.

Will of Wm. Thompson proven and ordered to record, and C. S. W. Dorsey waived his right to qualify as executor, and W. J. Murray qualified as administrator, with the will annexed.

Hite Cartmell, John Urton and R. M. Cartmell were appointed appraisers of personal estate of Wm. Thompson, dec'd.

In the matter of Gerard B. Bate's estate separate motions by Robt. T. Bate and John T. Bate to qualify as administrator with the will annexed. Motions heard and John T. Bate permitted to qualify, to which ruling Robt. T. Bate excepts, and thereupon John T. Bate qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of said Gerard B. Bate, dec'd, with Wm. Gay, James S. Bate and James W. Bowles as his sureties, and John M. Monohan, E. D. Hobbs and Philip T. Bate were appointed appraisers.

Edward Hikes, qualified as administrator of J. Fred Hikes, dec'd, and Henry Frederick, Geo. T. Vernon and Harrison Hikes were appointed appraisers.

Wm. E. Curd, qualified as administrator de bonis non of Martha A. Curd, deceased, and Jas. Trabue, Joseph T. Tompkins and W. L. Weller appointed appraisers.

William Foley, qualified as administrator of Michael Foley, deceased.

George T Vernon was removed as guardian of George Vernon, and ruled to settle his account as guardian aforesaid, and said George Vernon thereupon chose Harrison Hikes as his guardian, who qualified accordingly.

William Reinecke was admitted and sworn an attorney of this court.

In the matter of John F. Coons, administrator of Peter T. Coons, response filed.

Inventories and appraisements of the estates of F. B. Fleck, S. S. Nicholas, Thomas P. Nicholas and sale bill of estate of John A. Diebel, were filed and ordered to record.

Oscar and Fannie Hill bound to L. B. Proctor.

J. A. Anderson resigned as constable of Lower Ponds District.

In the matter of rule against S. M. Woodsmall, administrator of John Kennedy, &c., response filed and rule discharged.

Mary Yager's heirs filed a petition for division of land, and summons awarded against William Backet and wife.

In the matter of rule against Daniel Flesch, guardian of Frank Henneberger, assigned to the 14th instant, and time given till then to settle his accounts and give additional security.

W. G. Stewart, W. L. Hardin, and R. H. Stonestreet appointed appraisers of Jane L. Shiveley, deceased.

All hands in district No. 1, Jefferson county, allotted to Clarence Bate, surveyor.

The following settled accounts were filed and laid over: S. M. Woodsmall, administrator of John Woodsmall; J. H. Lindenberger, guardian of Anna Lindenberger; W. R. Ward, administrator of J. D. Ward; R. W. Shrader, guardian of Daniel B. and N. J. Harbold; J. H. Seebolt, &c., administrator of George W. Seebolt.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Charles Krug vs. Wm. Kerr. This is a suit for $90 50 for services rendered by the plaintiff. The defendant denied the indebtedness. A jury tried the case, and found a verdict of $88 85 for the plaintiff.

The following cases have been set for hearing on next Saturday:

John Arberust, Ex'r., vs. C. J. Weaver, &c.
Phil. Winkler & Son vs. Daniel Flesch.
H. Thierman & Co. vs. Peter Daerboeffer.
Wm. Farwell vs. H. D. Liter.
James Stevens vs. T. C. Wiley.
Western Furniture Company vs. Wm. Steelberg & Co.
Wm. H. Sutton vs. R. C. Coe.
Mooney, Mantle & Cowan vs. John Haly.
John W. Johnson vs. Sigbert Oyler.
Wm. N. Davis vs. P. W. Jenkins.
J. S. Lithgow & Co. vs. J. S. Londen.
Meresole & Libby vs. S. Hineman.
Robert Johnson & Co. vs. Same.
E. Singleton vs. Geo. Bell.
Guthrie & Co. vs. J. V. Cowling, Jr.
Union Iron Company vs. Kirk, Dennis & Co.
Samuel Averitt vs. Geo. W. Riley, &c.
Same vs. Same.
H. J. Craycroft vs. O. T. Bull & Co.
Andrew Stickler vs. J. W. Cochran.
Henderson, Mecker & Bird vs. C. C. Ham.
R. H. Stonestreet vs. D. L. Gregory.
W. R. Thompson vs. Joseph Mitchell.
Same vs. James H. Kellogg.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. Meadows & Blankenship. The evidence in this case was concluded yesterday. The argument will be made, and in all probability the case will be submitted to the jury to-day. No other cases were called yesterday.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Chamber's administrator vs. McAdams, Hancock; reversed.

McCain, by &c., vs. Crabtree, &c., Daviess; reversed.

Foster vs. Shrieve, Bath; reversed.

Murphy vs. Estes, Hancock; reversed.

ORDERS.

Doty vs. Bruce's heirs, Fleming; rule against appellant to show cause why appeal shall not be dismissed returnable next term.

Newport Street Railway Company vs. Cromley, Kenton; motion to set aside order of dismissal.

Speers, &c., vs. Ament's executor, Hardin; death of N. P. Williams, executor of Henry Ament, deceased, suggested, and revived against Harrison Holeman, administrator of Henry Ament, and Elizabeth Williams, administrator of N. P. Williams.

Kendall, &c., vs. English, &c., Hardin; continued until next term of this court.

Failed vs. Hurt, Clinton;

McAfee, surviving trustee, &c., vs. Baldwin, &c., Mercer;

Cundiff vs. Williams, &c., Hardin.

Staples vs. Hawkins, Meade;

Miles vs. Ray et al., Meade;

Hamilton, &c., vs. Bewley's administrator, &c., Meade: submitted on briefs.

Liability of Sheriffs for Failure to Return Execution.

Bank of Louisville, vs. Hurt et. al. } From Adair.

AFFIRMED, FEB. 5, 1870—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

This was an action against Hurt, sheriff of Adair, and his sureties for failing to make the amount of an execution in favor of appellant, and for failure to return the execution, claiming thirty per cent. damages. A part of the execution had been collected and paid over. For failing to make the money the defense was, in effect, a suspension of the execution by appellant's attorney, and on conflicting testimony a verdict was returned against appellant.

Held—The constructive effect of the act of 1865, (Myers' Supp't 212,) is to exonerate the officer from the penal per centage on so much of the debt, and only so much, as he shall have paid, and when, as in this case, the payment is partial, to substitute a limited fine for the per centage on that amount. The fine could be imposed by the court alone. The jury had no right assess it; and they had a right to withhold the thirty per cent. of the uncollected amount of the execution, if, as they decided, the sheriff's action on the execution was suspended by the appellant's attorney; for the evidence on which they so found, extended the suspension more than thirty days beyond the return day of the execution. The sheriff being thus exonerated from damages, he was therefore relieved of statutory liability for not returning at all. The question as to a fine having been submitted to the jury by appellant, it cannot complain in this court of the verdict merely because it was the province of the court, and not the jury, to assess the fine.

Slander—Inuendo Cannot Enlarge Legal Effect of Utterances.

Brown vs. Piner. } From Ohio.

REVERSED FEB. 5, 1870—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

This action of slander charges the false and malicious utterance of the following words by Brown against Piner: "He sheared two of Zack Austin's sheep," meaning to charge that plaintin's sheep; "the wool from two of Zack Austin's sheep and kept the wool," "sheared Zack Austin's sheep," charge plaintiff with the crime of larceny meaning to which was slanderous.

Held—Neither of these charges imports *per se*, a criminal act. The *inuendo* cannot change or enlarge the legal effects of the utterances as alone properly interpreted and understood. And therefore the words themselves not necessarily importing actionable slander, the Circuit Court erred in instructing the jury to find for the plaintiff in the action, if they believed that the charge, as recited in the petition, had been proved.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	5 P. M.
New Orleans	P. W. STRADER	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Feb. 7.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Nightingale, Ark. river.	Silver Moon, Memphis.
Leonidas, N. O.	Emma Floyd, Nash.
P. W. Strader, N. O.	J. H. Groesbeck, N. O.
Morning Star, Hend.	Norman, Evansville.

DEPARTURES—Feb. 7.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Rose Hite, Hend.	Nightingale, Cin.
Silver Moon, Cin.	Leonidas, Cin.
Emma Floyd, Cin.	J. H. Groesbeck, Cin.
Norman, Cin.	

The weather yesterday morning was cloudy and pleasant, but by noon it turned much colder, and snow commenced coming down rapidly, continuing up to the present writing. All the indications were that we are to have an old-fashioned snow before it quits. The river is nearly at a stand, having fallen only 3 inches within the 24 hours ending at 6 P. M. yesterday; now 7 feet 3 inches in the canal and 5 feet 3 inches in the chute. The river has reached a point now that boats of any size have to pass through the canal. Business on the levee was very good.

The Kate Kearney sold for $15,000 instead of $5,000, as reported.

The LeClaire No. 2, Captain Milt Akin, with a big trip, was expected last night.

The Ben Franklin and United States are the mailboats for Cincinnati this day.

The America, for Arkansas river, will be here Wednesday morning at daylight.

The J. W. Gerrett and barges, for New Orleans, are expected to pass down to-day.

The R. C. Gray was looked for last night from St. Louis, bound for Cincinnati.

The Nellie Rogers has been withdrawn from the Illinois river trade for the present.

The Nightingale and Silver Moon passed up, early yesterday morning, for Cincinnati.

The Morning Star will leave the Portland wharf for Henderson this evening at 5 o'clock.

The Citizen, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, was in the canal yesterday evening when we left the wharf.

Tony Martin, of the Ben. Franklin, will give a big war dance to-night. All you marines are invited to attend.

The P. W. Strader reshipped her Cincinnati freight on the Emma Floyd. She is lying at the Portland wharf.

The steamer Louisville, Capt. J. Alex. Frazier, from New Orleans, will be here Thursday and return on Saturday.

Capt. R. H. Woolfolk returned to the city yesterday from St. Louis, where he has been for several days on business.

The Sam J. Hale, of the regular Memphis Packet Company's line, will leave the city wharf for Memphis Thursday at 12 M.

The towboat Hope, from St. Louis, with three barges of iron ore for Ashland and Pittsburg, arrived yesterday morning.

The Nat. Williams is busily engaged in towing iron for Fitch & Co.'s Red river iron works from Soap and Tallow Bar.

The Mollie Ebert and two barges, from Pittsburg en route for St. Louis, and the Camelia, from Pittsburg for Nashville, are due at this port.

Mr. T. McCarthy has returned from Cincinnati, and will hereafter be found at his old post at Montcalm & Co., steamboat agents, on Fourth street.

The Falls City, Capt. Robinson, will come in to-day from Green river, and leave the city wharf for Bowling Green to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Ed. Broughton, well and favorably known as clerk on the steamers Belle Lee and Robert E. Lee, has retired from the river on account of ill-health.

By a special dispatch to Montcalm & Co. we learn that the Robt. Moore, for Clarksville and Nashville, will be found at the city wharf early to-morrow morning.

Captain Tobin's magnificent new boat Wade Hampton is now receiving the finishing touch, and will leave for New Orleans positively next Thursday, the 15th inst.

The Canada arrived yesterday morning from St. Louis. The river being so low she will have to lay up at Portland for a rise. She is en route for Madison for a new hull.

The steamer Arkansas went out of the Arkansas river on her last trip, bound for New Orleans, with 2,368 bales of cotton—the largest load of cotton ever carried by a stern-wheel steamer. She had three tiers on her hurricane roof.

The steamer Shamrock, of the St. Louis express line, will be found at the city wharf to-morrow morning, and will be the first boat of this line of the season, and will leave for St. Louis direct at 12 M.

The Carrie V. Kountz, Capt. Vankook, was advertised to leave the Portland wharf this evening at 5 o'clock, but skipped out early Sunday morning, in order to skin the P. W. Strader along the lower Ohio.

The Little Brilliant, from Hanging Rock, on her way to Wabash river, passed down yesterday well laden. She discharged about fifteen tons at this port. We are informed that she added three negro cabin passengers for Cormenia.

The Leonidas, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, well ladened, passed up yesterday. Below will be found her manifest for this port: 10 bbls pecans, 3 casks chains, 21 bbls molasses, 7 boxes pecans, 10 casks wine, 60 hhds sugar, 83 bbls and 30 hhds tallow.

Capt. R. S. Yerkes is commissioned to sell the steamers W. A. Caldwell, Natoma, Ozark, and Guidon, of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company. There is a prospect of his effecting a sale of the Caldwell to parties at Cincinnati. The Adams line propose to build three more boats to take the place of these steamers.

The Norman, from Evansville to Cincinnati, landed at the city wharf yesterday and discharged 377 bags corn for Whitney, Brown & Co.; 796 bags corn for Verhoff & Brothers; 2 hhds tobacco for Ronald & Brother, and 2 do for Ray & Co.; 154 bags of corn for Duckwall & Mills, and a large lot of miscellaneous freight for sundry parties.

Ed. Burns, formerly in the employ of Hubbs, Patrick & Co., on their wharf-boat at Evansville, fell overboard from the Texarkana, at Baton Rouge, a few days ago, and was drowned. He had some considerable amount of wages due him, which can be obtained by his wife, now living near Hawesville, Ky., or at Louisville, by writing to the officers of the boat.

The Emma Floyd passed up yesterday to Cincinnati after having discharged the following freight for this port, viz.: 6 empty ale barrels, 5 barrels bottles, 28 bags bran, 44 sacks dried fruit, 1 barrel apples, 4 bags peaches, 1 barrel eggs, 1 package butter, 17 barrels sundries, 29 packages dried fruit, 2 kegs lard, 1 bag rags, 30 sheep and 1 cow and calf.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Sunday says: "A friend, who was a passenger on the St. James on Friday, to Maysville, sends us the following memorandum of her performance: 'The St. James left the foot of Walnut street, Cincinnati, Friday noon, 37½ minutes after the Anderson and Arlington. Ran to Widow Green's Orchard, 12 miles, in 58 minutes; time to New Richmond 1 hour and 42 minutes. Passed Arlington at Smith's Landing, and the Anderson in sight of Augusta, Ky. The Arlington made one landing and the Anderson none, while the St. James made eight landings. She arrived at Maysville at 7:30 P. M.' The Submarine, Thos. F. Eckert, has succeeded in recovering from the wreck of the Swallow 8 bales of cotton, 40 bbls of molasses, and 37 hhds of sugar, the latter being more than one-third full. The Alaska left New Orleans Friday with a fair trip for Cincinnati, and engagements for 50 tons at Vicksburg. Under a suspension of the rules on Friday, the Cincinnati Council amended the wharf ordinances so as to read as follows: 'That if any boat or water craft shall remain longer at the public landing than nine hours, such vessel shall pay an additional charge of two cents per ton per day for each and every day it shall remain at the wharf; provided the wharfage be not less than $2 per day; but any boat, barge or water craft lying at the wharf less than ten hours shall be charged not over $12. Provided, further, that boats carrying on a local trade, which requires frequent stopping at the wharf or the wharves for short periods of time, and stopping not more than two hours at a time, shall be charged the sum of $2 for each landing, from and after the passage of this ordinance.'"

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7, M.—The Monongahela is falling, with 4 feet 2 inches in the channel; Allegheny 5 feet 4 inches; at Greensboro 8 feet 6 inches; Brownsville 5½ feet and stationary. Arrived—Julia, from Zanesville; Arlington will arrive at 1:30. She beat the Anderson to Wheeling, and returns to-morrow afternoon. Cornelia leaves for Nashville this evening; water too low for the Wild Duck and barges. The Mollie Ebert, for St. Louis, and Argosy, for Cincinnati and Louisville, leave Wednesday. The two new Northern line packets, to take the places of the Hawkeye and Canada, have been named Lake Superior and Red Wing. The new Pittsburg and Cincinnati packet Gray Eagle will test her machinery this afternoon and be ready for business in a week or two. Business on the landing improving. Weather cloudy. Ther. 30.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7, P. M.—Weather mild. Monongahela four feet three inches. The Cornelia leaves to-morrow for Nashville; Arlington, for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7, M.—River fallen since Saturday 2 feet 7 inches, with 17 feet 10 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Ther. 31.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7., P. M.—Port List—Arrived: Tom Rees, Tennessee river; Spray, Nashville; Champion, New Orleans. River, 17 feet three inches. Snowing.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 7.—Weather cloudy, with a heavy snow storm since 2 P. M., with prospects of continuance. Mercury 34. River fallen 30 inches. Port List—Legal Tender, from Memphis; Indiana, New Orleans to Louisville, 8 p. m.; LeClaire, Eastport to Louisville, 8 p. m.; Rapidan No. 2, Eastport and return; Carrie V. Kountz, Louisville to New Orleans, 4 a. m.; Edinburgh, from Cincinnati, 5 a. m.; Tarascon, to Louisville, 11 a. m.; Petrolia, Cairo and return; Falls City, Bowling Green to Louisville, 2 p. m.; Fayette, from Cairo; Pink Varble, Louisville to Eastport, 6 p. m.; Quickstep, to Cairo; Robert Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis, 4 p. m.; Clara Scott, to Wabash river; Nick Longworth, Louisville to New Orleans, 8 p. m. The Legal Tender had seven hundred bales cotton for this place. She loads here and will leave for Memphis to-morrow. The Indiana had 320 Texas cattle, and much miscellaneous freight, and a big passenger list. Being unable to reship, she went to Louisville. The LeClaire had a good trip. The Rapidan No. 2 came in full, including a large amount of freight for Louisville and Cincinnati. The Tarascon took out a good trip. The Carrie V. Kountz took 150 tons here. The Robert Burns was loaded to the guards. The Pink Varble was pretty full. The packets have splendid trips in and out. The Falls City had 29 hhds tobacco for Evansville and 64 hhds tobacco and a large lot of cattle for Louisville. The Nick Longworth has coasted, filling up well with furniture, stock and poultry, at Troy, Owensboro and Newburg; adds all she wants here. The dense snow-storm will greatly incommode steamboatmen to-night.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.—River falling, with 4½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather raining. Arrived—Burksville and Ella Hughes, from upper Cumberland; Alpha, from Evansville. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo.

CAIRO, Feb. 7.—A. Baker, Tennessee river packet, at 9 p. m.; Talisman, Nashville packet, at 9; Leonora, New Orleans to Cincinnati, at 10; Ida Stockdale, New Orleans to St. Louis, at 11; Nick Wall, Pittsburg to New Orleans, at 7; Emilie La ble City, St. Louis to St. Louis, at 7; Sam Orr, Evansville packet, at 9; Alice Dean, Memphis to Cincinnati, at 12; Clara, St. Louis to Memphis, at 5. River fallen 18 inches. Snowing steadily since 9 a. m. Mercury 36.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Arrived: St. Joseph, Memphis; Julia, Vicksburg; Mollie Able, New Orleans. Departed: Colorado, Vicksburg. River about stationary. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—The weather is cold, with alternate rain and snow during the day. River fallen two inches. Arrived—Minneapolis, Cincinnati; Natchez, St. Louis. Departed—Continental and Mountaineer, St. Louis; Houston, Louisville; Sallie, Pittsburg; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Ames and Messenger, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 7.—Up—Belle Lee, Alaska, Bismarck, and Olive Branch. River stationary. Weather clear and cold.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Arrived—Mississippi, Great Republic, Anna, Liberty and barges, and Thompson Dean. Departed—Wicks, for Louisville.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail (Daily except Sunday)	9:45 night
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily)	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily except Saturdays)	5:00 A. M.

UNION RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE, *Corner, Fourth and Main Sts.*

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. ja11 dtf

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
7 30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:31 A. M.
12 30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:55 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	No. 3 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	3:20 P. M.
9:50 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:20 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis	6:50 A. M. / 11:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

Leave.		Arrive.
9:20 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

The through palace sleeping cars, for New York, left Jeffersonville yesterday morning, with every berth filled.

W. H. King, General Ticket Agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, returned to the city Saturday night. He accompanied the Green Line excursion party to Savannah and other Southern cities.

The passenger earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, for the month of January, 1870, amounted to $74,811 35, and for the corresponding month in 1869 $63,821 95, showing an increase of $4,989 40 in the month of January, 1870, over that of 1869.

Arrangements were recently effected at Washington by which the Midland road is constituted a mail route. The first mail went over the road on the 1st instant. The mails are sent through from Oswego to Norwich, and delivered at all the offices on the road.

The annual report of the State Treasurer of Michigan, just published, shows that municipal bonds issued under the general railroad law have been deposited for the benefit of thirteen railroad companies in that State, amounting in value in the aggregate to $1,495,391 90.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World writes: "The policy of the Central Pacific railroad is to swallow up all existing or projected railroad routes to the Pacific. The Northern Pacific has followed the San Jose down that rapacious maw, and Fremont's Memphis and El Paso franchise is undergoing deglutition. Stewart, of Nevada, is their fugleman, Conkling, of New York, their friend, and they mean to own the Congressmen of all the districts they run through."

The blockade at Chattanooga is still unbroken. There are, at this time, at least four hundred loaded cars at that point waiting shipment, but cannot be moved. All the side tracks and switches are filled, and not another car can be received until some are sent forward. Notification has been given that no more freight for points beyond that city would be taken by the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad for the present. This has compelled the Louisville and Nashville railroad to cease receiving freights, here, to points beyond Nashville, via Nashville and Chattanooga.

Among preparations for through travel on the Pacific railroads to be inaugurated this spring, the most notable, as being of common interest to all the lines between Omaha and Chicago and New York, are those to which the Pullman Palace Car Company is a principal party. That company is now building, principally at Dayton, Ohio, and Aurora, cars for three complete hotel express trains. Each train will consist of one baggage, one smoking, one commissary, one saloon and two drawing-room cars. Externally these cars will all present the same dimensions and style, while internally they will realize, far more fully even than has hitherto been done, the convenience and elegance of private residence or first-class hotel. The smoking car will be arranged with cosy rooms for quiet chat, with toilet arrangements, bar, etc.; in a word, will constitute an elegant club-house on wheels. Even a more distinctive and graceful feature will be the saloon car, best described as a reception or parlor car, with its lounges, tete-a-tetes, ottomans, centre-tables, pictures, musical instruments, etc., forming an attractive salon, where all the passengers can meet for social recreation or devotion. The drawing-room and sleeping cars will contain every convenience for the toilet, the state-rooms having their own exclusive dressing-rooms, etc.

The Chicago and Northwestern Company has recently put in operation at Turner Junction a set of Baines' patent reversible rails, for repairing iron rails. The works are driven by an engine of 50-horse power. The damaged rails are placed on a carriage, and the injured part, which is covered by a patch of iron, run into one of two powerful furnaces. While the rails are being heated they are raised by a series of clamps, and the carriage removed. By means of its clamp each rail is in turn lowered on rollers and passed into the heating machine, and almost instantly passed onward to the finishing roll. To saw the red-hot end with a circular saw is the work of an instant. The rail is next rolled backward to a cooling place, and plentifully showered by a hose to remove the scale. Next the mended portion is placed under a flattener, and then taken to the punching machine to drill the holes for the fish plate rivets. The most important part of this combined process is that of heating the broken rail to the proper degree. From nine to eleven minutes are required to heat a batch of ten rails, and fifteen minutes to carry them from the furnace to the cooling place. The work of straightening, punching and slotting, with one furnace, requires thirteen men, while two furnaces demand eighteen. The average length of the repaired portions is about 39 inches, and the total expense reach an average of 17½ cents per foot. With two furnaces, 170 to 180 rails are run through per day, while with one 85 to 90 can be repaired.

CHIVALRY AND CARPET-BAGS.

A Tribune Editorial on How Things Ought to Be.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Few scenes are more painful and suggestive than that which occurred the other day in the Virginia court over which Judge Underwood presides, and in which ex-Gov. Wise has lately been admitted to practice. The Judge, who, be it remembered, is a full-blooded Yankee, and was the zealous and roughest-spoken pioneer of Northern innovators before the war, took advantage of some lucky opening to review succinctly his first advent into Virginia, his opposition to slavery, and the hospitality of the people shown to him. It was, in fact, a gracious holding out of both his hands in the name of Yankee settlers to the *ancien regime*, a premeditated peace-offering, ending with an especial tribute of personal compliment to Governor Wise. The Governor, whose deafness prevented his catching more than a word or two, fancied taunts where there was only kindliness, and, supposing the red rag of "slavery" was flaunted in his face with willful malice, rushed to the conflict with a heat of invective, an outcry of defiance and woe, pitiable beyond description. The Judge and spectators, we are told, sat dumb with astonishment and pain. It is the first time that the class to which Governor Wise belongs, the old representative men of Virginia, have given any expression to their sense of real or fancied wrongs since the war. We find nothing to laugh at in the spectacle of the white-headed, deaf old man, who lost sons, property and rank in society in the conflict, giving vent, like Esau, to this loud and exceeding bitter cry.

It was natural to him to utter lamentations in the streets over griefs which his brethren bore in silence. Wise is a man whose blood was poured at birth into his veins at fever heat, and who has never since given it time to cool. A man who would give a home and patient, genial welcome by his hearth for life to an irritable, underbred old woman, because she had shown him some kindness when a boy; a man, who, hated as he loved, in the extremest mood, and always to the bitter end, and who was so loyal to his State that he knew no higher appellation for his Maker than the "God of Virginia." Yet, faulty as they may have been, he and the class in Virginia for whom he spoke the other day deserve something better at our hands than ridicule.

The war was a savage necessity to answer a certain end. It is over; its work is done. Let us, in the name of God and his justice, bury it out of sight, and not perpetually drag its decayed carcass to the light by social, puerile squabbling, and unmanly jeers. Now that Virginia has returned, let us meet her with open hands, not afraid to look with just eyes at her and our position. The social feeling against the North is exceptionally bitter there, we are told. It is natural it should be so. It is, we fear, in some measure due to the conduct of Northern settlers since the war. They have gone in too many instances into Virginia as into a conquered province, seeing no good in any but the blacks, and burning to avenge the old wrongs of the negro by their actions and words. The result has been a want of fusion between the two elements of society as absolute as between oil and water. Gen. Grant the other day in effect assured the Virginia delegation that "manufactures were better worth cultivating than chivalry." But while it is worth their while to remember this, it is worth ours to consider that there was something inherently good and worth saving in that much-laughed-at chivalry. The Northern new-comers may bring capital, intelligence, and enterprise into Virginia, but they should beware lest they ignore and destroy something which is there as valuable as any of these. Civilization is not more a matter of railroads and factories than of honorable instincts, of pure domestic life, of sincere hospitality, and of gentle manners. The Northern people have suffered themselves too much to judge of Virginia by her slave-breeders, her blatant politicians and would-be duelists. But behind these was the great landholding population, a people simple mannered, bearing the traces of generations of ease and culture; kindly, hospitable, genial. Our crude and chaotic American social life can illy spare so sincere and good a type. It is these people whom we should welcome back again, overlooking any temporary bitternesses among them. Judge Underwood's words were eminently sensible and fitly spoken. We commend his example to all new settlers in the South. Let them couch their eyes in the beginning and be willing to recognize among their foes men "who bear without abuse the grand old name of gentlemen." A friendly and pure social life is worth as much as a stable government; and motives into the war, will the same highest zealous now in establishing with his old enemies the basis of a real and Christian brotherhood.

Romantic Story of a Remarkable Piece of Human Hair.

[From the New York Sun.]

A magnificent piece of human hair—the largest, finest and most valuable in America—is now hanging in the window of Thompson & Co., in Canal street, near Broadway. It is of dark brown hue, soft as silk, weighs seven ounces, and is sixty-four inches in length—two feet four inches. On a medium sized woman this would sweep the floor. The longest piece of hair on record, exhibited at the London Exposition of 1851, belonged to Leon Pellery, of Paris, and was seventy-two inches in length. The story of this one that measured sixty-four inches is rather romantic. It came from the head of a Swabian peasant girl, who had two suitors for her hand, one a poor farm hand, who earned six kreutzers a day, and the other a rich miller. The miller owned the cottage in which the Swabian girl and her widowed mother lived, and, being as selfish and unscrupulous as he was wealthy, threatened to drive his tenants out of their home unless his suit was successful, although they had already paid part of the price demanded for the cottage, and were saving and working to pay the remainder. In this emergency a traveling hair merchant appeared in the village, and sooner than marry the wealthy miller, or on the other hand have her aged mother driven from house and home, she determined upon the sacrifice of her beautiful hair. It was taken to the Leipsic annual fair, sold there for $175 to an American dealer, and from his hands found its way to its present owners. It is valued at between $250 and $300.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—P. M.

The Supreme Court decision on the legal-tender question was the great subject of discussion in financial circles this afternoon. The decision, as understood in Wall street, is that the legal-tender act was justified by war, but that Congress had no power to issue any more legal-tender notes, and that all contracts made before 1862 are to be paid in coin. In this shape the decision is certainly very important, but its influence on values was remarkably slight. The decision affects some hundreds of millions of railroad bonds, and an immense aggregate of State and city bonds payable in coin, both principal and interest, the interest of which for years has been paid in greenbacks. Payments of interest or principal since 1862 having been accepted by the creditor will not be affected by the decision, except where the money has been accepted under protest, accompanied with the demand for gold, which case is a very common exception. It is, perhaps, not improbable that some of the poorer States, with as heavy debts as North Carolina and Tennessee, being unable to provide for their debts, even as a currency basis, may be driven by this decision into open repudiation, pleading the action of the Supreme Court as imposing on them obligations which they could not honor.

The price of gold advanced in the morning on private telegrams from Washington, to the effect that the decision would be in favor of all contracts made before 1862 being payable in coin, but when other parts of the decision were known, this afternoon, the price of gold declined from the fact that Congress, under the decision, cannot issue any more legal-tenders.

The officers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad have agreed to have a formal engagement to observe in future all rules of the Stock Exchange, relating to the registration of stocks and notification of the Exchange of all new issues of shares or convertible bonds, and this being all that is required by the governing committee conditionally to replacing it, it will do so, and the stock will regain its former position on the stock exchange.

New York Central stock and scrip declined 1¼@2c owing to the fact that the company has 3,000,000 bonds falling due very soon, which, having been made before 1862 speculators jumped to the conclusion that these bonds would have to be paid in gold, hence the depression in shares. The decline in N. Y. Central had a depressing influence on the balance of the share list and prices were lower, but not to any great extent.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent for call loans and 7@8 per cent for prime business notes.

Sterling firm at 8½@9¼.

Gold heavy and lower under the Supreme Court decision; opening at 121, touching 121½, falling to 120¼, advancing to 120⅝, and closing at 120. The carrying rates were 5@6 per cent.

The gold clearances to day were $35,000,000.

Government bonds are lower, but closed steady.

Coupons '81	118@118¼	Coupons '67	114¼@114½
'62	114⅞@115	Ten-forties	111⅝@111¾
'64	114½@114⅝	Pacifics	111½@111⅝
New	114½@115		

State bonds, except new Virginias, are lower.

Missouri	90 @	New Virginia	60 @
Old Tenn	53½ @	Old N. Carolina	45½@
New Tenn	53 @	New N. Carolina	25 @
Old Virginia	63 @	Louisiana	70 @

The stock market during the day was strong and advanced generally. Harlem touched 145; N. Y. Central 98¼; Hudson scrip 97; N. J. Central 105½; Erie 23¼; Reading 97¾; Ohio and Mississippi 28; Lake Shore 86⅞; St. Paul 67; Northwestern 72½; Rock Island 118, &c. Lake Shore was freely bought by brokers who usually deal for the Vanderbilt party. Late in the day, however, the market was 1½@2 per cent lower in Vanderbilt shares and Lake Shore, but the balance of the list was not down in the same proportion. The most active stocks were N. Y. Central and scrip, Lake Shore, Reading, Northwestern, and N. J. Central, Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi shares to-day were more active and better distributed than for some time, while the fluctuations were frequent.

Miscellaneous shares are lower. Express stocks are lower and dull.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	53 @	Illinois Cen'l	140½@
Cumberland	30 @	Pittsburg	94½@
Western U Tel.	35 @	Northwestern	72½@
Quicksilver	18¼@	Do preferred	85¼@
Mariposa	10½@	Rock Island	117¾@
Do preferred	21½@	St. Paul	67 @
Adams Ex.	64 @	Do preferred	87 @
Wells & Fargo	23 @	To. & Wabash	48 @
Amer. Ex.	37¾@	Ft Wayne	91 @
U. S. Ex.	51 @	Terre Haute	19 @
Pacific Mail	40⅞@	Do preferred	51 @
N. Y. C. cons'd.	98⅞@	Chicago & Alton	147½@
Erie	23½@	Do preferred	147¼@
Do preferred	44 @	Ohio and Mis.	28⅞@
Harlem	143 @	New Jersey C.	98¾@
Do preferred	143 @	C. C. & C.	78¼@
Hudson scrip.	95½@	Dubuque	104 @
Reading	96⅞@	St. Joe	100¼@
Michigan Cen'l.	118½@	C. C. and I. C.	20⅞@
Lake Shore	86¾@		

Copper at Boston—Calumet 65; Copper Falls 6; Franklin 7; Hecla 81; Quincy 30½.

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$76,177,530
Currency	5,354,054
General balance	81,134,603
Exports for the week, except specie	6,873,455
Imports of specie	500 952

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb 7—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and drooping; sales of 800 bales at 25½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 7,656 bbls; market dull and 5@10c lower; sales 4,300 bbls at $4 50@4 75 for superfine State and Western; $5@5 80 for extra State; $4 90@5 90 for extra Western; $5 00@6 25 for white wheat extra; $5 60@6 10 for round-hoop Ohio; $5 50@6 25 for extra St. Louis, and $6 25@9 00 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 100 bbls at $4@4 80.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Heavy; sales of 350 bbls Western at 98@98½c for free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 2,790 bush; market heavy and 1@2c lower: sales of 39,500 bush at $1 16@1 18½ for No 2 spring delivered; $1 20 for No 1 do in store; $1 25 for amber State; $1 25@1 27 for winter red and amber Western; $1 42 for white Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley dull and heavy; sales 2,500 bush choice 2-rowed State at 95c. Barley malt dull. Receipts of corn 1,600 bush; market without decided change; sales of 19,000 bush at 94@96c for new mixed Western; $1 04 for old do in store; 98c@$1 for new yellow Jersey. Receipts of oats 7,300 bush; market firmer; sales of 36,000 bush at 56@58c for Western, and 60@62c for State, closing quiet.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE.

	Bush.
Wheat	2,920,598
Corn	534,000
Oats	1,120,873
Rye	64,112
Barley	224,125
Malt	96,314
Peas	10,382

GROCERIES—Rice quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar in moderate request; sales of 400 hhds Cuba at 9⅛@10⅛c. Molasses; sales 20 bbls New Orleans at 68@78c.

HOPS—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 16¼@16½c for crude, and 30½c for refined.

OILS—Linseed quiet but steady.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 47½@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower: sales of 1,725 bbls at $27 75@28 25 for new mess and $22 50@23 for prime; $23 25@26 for prime mess; also 3,250 bbls new mess, seller March, at $25 75@28. Beef steady; sales 175 bbls at $10@13 for new plain mess; $14@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef steady; sales of 400 tierces at $20@26 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 75 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales of 125 packages at 10¾@11¼c for shoulders and 14@16c for hams. Middles heavy; sales of 100 boxes Cumberland cut, deliverable in Chicago, at 12½c, and 50,000 lbs loose Cumberland cut, deliverable in Chicago, at 11¼c. Dressed hogs heavy and lower at 11@11½c for Western. Lard heavy; sales of 350 tierces at 15@16c for steam, the latter price for choice, and 16@16½c for kettle rendered; also 1,250 tierces steam, seller February, March and April, at 15¼@16c, closing 15¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady at 11@30c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Steady at 16@18c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool firmer; shipments per steamer of 15,000 bush wheat at 5d.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull and a shade lower.

GRAIN—Wheat very quiet and strongly in buyer's favor at $1 14@1 18 for No 2 spring and $1 25@1 27 for winter and amber Western. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull at 56@58c for Western. Corn dull at 94@96c for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $25 75 for new mess; sales 500 bbls. Beef steady with a moderate business. Cut meats nominal. Bacon in moderate request and prices were in buyer's favor. Lard quiet but heavy for prime steam; for February 15¾c bid and 15⅞c is asked; for March 15¾c is bid and 15⅞c asked.

EGGS—In fair request but unchanged.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

CATTLE—The total number of beeves were $8,000, with the arrival of 4,340 head to-day. Trade began lively but closed tame, with a few lots. Prices are about the same as one week ago, 16@16½c to 50c per head lower. The quality was generally inferior and scarcely any good enough to go over 16½c. Texans sold at 10@11c. Canada stock is increasing, over 400 arriving for the week; 479 each of Kentucky and Texas; 300 Ohio; 4,000 Illinois; 394 State. Prices ranged from 10 to 16¾c, averaging 14¼c; a drove of Illinois steers, 7¼ cwt, sold at 15@16c; 187 Texans, 5½ cwt, sold at 14@15½c; 96 Illinois, 8¼ cwt, 15@16c; 56 Canada, 7 cwt, at 15@15½c; 67 Illinois, 8 cwt, at 15¼@16¼c.

SHEEP—Total number of sheep 30,000; for to-day 9,200 head. The market was slow and prices unchanged steady, mostly at 6@7½c a cwt 100 lbs Ohio sold at a shade at 9c 100 at 7c; car 95 lbs at 8½c; a drove of 100 lbs Canada at 8½c; car 69 lbs Ohio at 8½c.

HOGS—Are weak, with quite a decline for the week. Arrivals 15,260 head, with 42 cars to-day. Prices 9½@10c for alive and 11@13½c for dressed. Western are dull at 11½@12c, with fresh arrivals in fair condition. Two cars Ohio live, 185 lbs, sold at 9¾c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

There is little or no animation in this branch of business yet, but the prices of cotton goods are, nevertheless, firm, and an advance of ¼ per yard has been established on Rockdale bleached muslin which now command 16c, while Pequot A ticks are reduced from 38 to 36c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb 7—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern 1-10 off buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $3 75@4 75 for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and ¼@½c lower; sales No 1 at 81@81½c; No 2 at 79½@79¾c, closing at 79¾c; this afternoon No 2 was dull at 79½c. Corn dull and ½@1c lower: sales No 2 at 69@69½c, and 69½c for rejected. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye very dull and weak at 69@69½c for No 2, closing at 69½c. Rye quiet but steady at 69@70c for No 2, and 66c for rejected. Barley dull and nominally unchanged at 60@70c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Dull at 85@86½c.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active and easier; mess pork opened fairly active and closed dull; at $26 50 cash, and $26 75 for seller February, and $26 75 for buyer March; $27 for seller April, closing firmer at $26 87½@$27 for seller March. Lard moderately active and ⅛c lower: 14¾c cash and seller March closing unchanged. Cut meats a shade more active but firm at 11@12c for dry salted shoulders, 13¼c for rough sides, 13¾c for short rib middles loose; hams dull at 14@15c for country and city sweet-pickled; 15c for green.

HOGS—Dressed opened steady at the closing prices of Saturday, subsequently became easier and closed dull at $10@10 25 for prime lots dividing on 225 lbs. Live steady and firm at $8 25@9 60 for common to good.

CATTLE—Steady at $4 75@8 10 for cows and light steers.

RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours—7,599 bbls flour, 37,070 bush wheat, 31,635 bush corn, 14,300 bush oats, 168 bush rye, 7,590 bush barley, 5,763 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—2,150 bbls flour, 15,139 bush wheat, 11,604 bush corn, 2,267 bush oats, 1,100 bush rye, 2,335 bush barley, 3,825 hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7—P. M.

TOBACCO—Active at full prices.

COTTON—Dull; middling held at 24½c.

HEMP—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Active and firm for low grades: superfine $4 25@4 50; extra $4 75@4 80; double extra $5@5 25; choice to fancy family $5@7 75.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged; No 2 red fall $1 08@1 08; No 1 do $1 10; choice $1 20; fancy white $1 40. Corn dull and lower; yellow 78@82c; prime to fancy white 75@80c. Oats heavy and lower at 48c in bulk; 55@58c sacked. Barley dull at $1 05@1 07 for Minnesota spring. Rye very dull at 75@80c.

WHISKY—Unchanged at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull; small sales mess pork at $27. Dry-salt shoulders 10¾@10⅝c; clear rib sides 14c, and clear sides 14½c. Bacon clear sides scarce at 16½c; shoulders, in a small way, at 13½c. Lard dull and lower; choice steam offered at 15½c, but without buyers.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged at 4@5½c for fair to prime, and 6@6¼c for choice.

HOGS—Small sales of lights to extra at 7½@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 4,310 bbls, wheat 12,300 bush, corn 32,400 bush, oats 11,800 bush, barley 1,190 bush, rye 300 bush, hogs 700 head.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Feb 7—P. M.

FLOUR—Steady; family $5 25@5 40.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged at $1 10@1 12. Corn dull and receipts large; sales at 70@72c. Oats dull; mixed 50@52c, and white 54@55c. Rye steady at 85@90c. Barley unchanged; spring $1 10@1 20; fall $1 25@1 30.

COTTON—Quiet; middling 24½c.

TOBACCO—Firm; sales 74 hhds.

WHISKY—In fair demand at 90c.

HOGS—Firm at $9 25@9 60 for live, and $10 25@10 75 for dressed.

PROVISIONS—The market opened firmer on the part of holders, but closed dull; mess pork advanced to $27, with sales of 400 bbls. Bulk meats held at 11c for shoulders, 14@14¼c for clear rib sides, and 14¾@15c for clear do; there were no sales. Bacon held at 12½c for shoulders; 15¼@15¾c for clear rib sides, and 16@16½c for clear, with a fair demand at the inside quotations; sugar-cured hams 18½@19¼c. Lard was held at 15¼@15½c in the morning, but could have been bought at 15¼@15½c at the close to some extent.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Without change.

OILS—Linseed held at 94@95c. Lard $1 45@1 45.

PETROLEUM—31c for refined.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

GOLD—121¼ buying.

EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7—P. M.

COTTON—In fair demand and firm; middling 24¼@24½c; sales 5,000 bales; no exports.

FLOUR—$5 30, $5 40, $5 80 and $6.

GRAIN—Corn $1 10. Oats firm at 75c.

BRAN—$1 30.

HAY—$28.

PROVISIONS—Pork $29 35@29 50. Bacon easier at 13¾c 16c and 18c. Lard, tierce 16¾@16⅝c and keg 18c.

GROCERIES—Sugar active and firm; prime 12½@13c. Molasses firmer at 78@75c. Coffee active; fair 15½@15¾c; prime 17¼@17¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at 90c@$1 02¾.

GOLD—121.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 131¾; New York sight drafts par@⅛ discount.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.

COTTON—Market quiet and nominally 24c. Receipts for 3 days 4,962 bales; exports 2,372 bales.

FLOUR—scarce; superfine $5@5 25.

GRAIN—Corn 90@95c. Oats 68@70c.

HAY—$26@28.

BRAN—$23.

PROVISIONS—Lard 16¼@18c. Mess pork $28. Bulk shoulders 11¾c; sides 15@15¾c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7—P. M.

FLOUR—Fairly active and prices are weak but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull; white 90@91; yellow 90@91c. Oats dull at 53@55c. Rye dull at 90c@$1.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $28. Bacon quiet; rib sides 16c, clear rib sides 16½c; shoulders 13c; hams 19@20c. Lard dull at 16¼@17½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 96@98c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7—P. M

The crude petroleum market is quiet; sales 1,500 bbls spot at 18c; 1,500 bbls, February at 13c, Saturday evening; sales to-day of 2,000 bbls, seller February, at 13c; seller 60 days, offering at 13c. Refined weak, though not quotably lower; spot 29½c; February 30c; March to August 30c bid.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7

FLOUR—Quiet; Northwestern extra family $5@5 75.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Rye steady at 90c. Corn, prime dry in demand; new yellow 85@91c. Oats held at 53@54c.

WHISKY—96@99c.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Feb 7.

COTTON—Market dull; low middling 23½c; good ordinary 22½c. Stock 3,283 bales.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

Auction Sale of Boots and Shoes

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 A. M., will be sold a large variety of boots and shoes suited to the season, comprising lines of men's, boys' and youths' calf and kip boots, brogans, balmorals, &c.; also, ladies', misses' and children's leather and serge balmorals, congress boots, &c.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., fe8 Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.

89 Market st., three doors west of Third,

Groceries, Counters, Show-Cases, Cooking and Cannon Stoves, Brussels Carpet, Household Furniture, and Gold Watch, by order of Constable.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. fe8 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

Regular Sale of Household Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shades, Stoves, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY MORNING, February 8, at 10 o'clock.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Mackerel, Herring, Yarmouth Bloaters, Macaroni, Clarets, Wines, Clay Pipes, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clk, will be sold, at auction rooms, an invoice of mackerel, herring, Yarmouth bloaters, 10 cases Italian macaroni, clay pipes, &c. Also, by order of assignee, a small quantity of St. Julien claret, Madeira, syrups, &c. Terms cash.

fe7 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Pocket-Books; also 200 pairs Horse Blankets, plain and fancy.

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.

fe6 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS,

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

Valuable Improved and Unimproved Business and Residence Property, Bonds, Stocks, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

IN conformity with the will of the late Sam'l Nock, we will sell at public auction the entire estate of said testator, consisting of valuable real estate, bonds and stocks at the times and places designated in the following list:

ON TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Board of Trade Room, we will sell—

337 shares of stock in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad;
73 shares of stock in the Merchants' Bank;
76 shares of stock in the Gas Company;
20 shares of stock in the Citizens' Bank;
20 shares of stock in the Franklin Insurance Co.;
5 shares of stock in the Mechanics' Bank;
9 shares of stock in the Franklin Bank (in liquidation;)
2 shares of stock in the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company;
40 shares of stock in the Barren River Petroleum Company;
10 shares of stock in the Breckinridge Petroleum Company;
3 Hardin county bonds of $100 each;
1 bond of the Burksville Oil and Mining Co., $500.

Immediately after the sale of the above, we will sell the following described real estate, viz:

26½x105 feet on the west side of Third street, between Main and the river. The improvements are a three-story storehouse with cellar and sub-cellar, at present occupied by E. G. Wigginton & Co; 19 10-12 by 187 on the south side of Carter's alley, between Third and Fourth streets and Main and river. No improvements.

ON the 2d of March, 1870, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises, we will sell 105x204 on the northwest corner of Main and Hancock streets, fronting 105 on Main and extending through to Washington street; the improvements consist of a two-story dwelling-house on the Main street front, and three good residences on Washington street.

105x105 on the northwest corner of Franklin and Hancock streets. No improvements.

ON THURSDAY, March 3, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises, 100 feet on the west side of Fourth, bet. Kentucky and St. Catherine streets, extending west the same width to Fifth street, about 210 or 220 feet.

33x174 on the north side of Park Place, commencing 125 feet east of the corner of First street and Park Place, and extends back to an alley 18 feet wide, and is lot No. 15.

ON TUESDAY, March 8, 1870, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, 96x216 on the northeast corner of Fulton and Front streets, Portland.

40½x198 on Water street, between Ferry and Grove streets, Portland.

66x165 on the west side of Ferry, between Market and Front streets, Portland.

ON THURSDAY, March 10, 1870, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, a three-story brick house on Front street, in Jeffersonville, Ind., at present occupied by Hall, Temple & Co.

40x250 to a 60-foot street, in block No. 1, in Clarksville, or West Jeffersonville, Clark county, Ind. The improvements consist of a good 3-story frame warehouse, stable, &c.

ON TUESDAY, March 15, 1870, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, 27 lots of ground fronting on Eleventh, Twelfth, and Delaware streets. These lots are all situated between Eleventh and Twelfth and Delaware and Lexington streets, Louisville, Ky.

ON THURSDAY, March 17, 1870, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises, 105x210 on the south side of Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth sts. This will be sold in lots of 35 feet each.

All of the above property will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Due notice will be given of the terms of sale.

In addition to and immediately after the above sales, we will sell the handsome country residence at Hobbs' Depot known as Haslewood, with about 200 acres, a portion of which has been divided into lots. Plats can be seen at the office of Pearson & Meddis, 130 Main street. A full description of this beautiful property and time of sale will be advertised in a few days.

A. W. KAYE,
SAM'L L. NOCK, JR.,
Executors of Samuel L. Nock, dec'd.

fe7 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

700 Cases Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION.

Also 200 pairs Women's Extra Goat and Morocco Balmorals, home made,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock.

fe6 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale.

WE will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY next, Feb. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., a nice Cottage and Lot on south side Madison street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

Terms at sale. MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., fe6 Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House,

6 Nights and Saturday Matinee.

THE CELEBRATED

RICHINGS English Opera Troupe!

Caroline Richings Bernard.......Directress.
S. Behrens.......Conductor.

The Best Lyric Artists on the stage, supported by a Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

Tuesday Evening—First appearance of the young, gifted, and beautiful Prima Donna MISS EMMA HOWSON as ARLINE, also of the celebrated Lyric Actor and Vocalist MR. HENRY DRAYTON as COUNT ARNHEIM, in Balfe's ever-popular Opera

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Wednesday—MARTHA.
Thursday—HUGUENOTS.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. C. R. BERNARD.

CROWN DIAMONDS.

Saturday Matinee—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Saturday Night—FRA DIAVOLO.

☞ Box Sheet now open.

Masonic Temple

GRAND

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!

BY M'LLE ALINE ARON,

Pupil of the Grand Conservatory of Paris,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

PART I.

1. Duet for two Pianos—"Martha".......Flotow. M'lle Aline Aron and Miss K. K.
2. Sleep Well, Sweet Angel.......F. Abt. Mr. Parson Price.
3. Cavatina, "Trovatore".......Verdi. M'lle Aline Aron.
4. Duet of Norma.......Bellini. M'lle Aron and Miss J. N.
5. Flute Solo.......Mr. Bornschein.
6. Duet—La Fille du Regiment.......Donizetti. M'lle Aron and Mr. Plato.

PART II.

1. Duet, Piano and Violin—Wm. Tell.......Rossini. M'lle Aron and Mr. Zoeller.
2. Le Chant du Rossignol—Nightingale's Song—with accompaniment of flute.......V. Massé. M'lle Aron.
3. Solo—La Favorite.......Donizetti. Mr. Plato.
4. Duet—Les Mousquitaires de la Reine.......Halevy. M'lle Aron and Mr. Price.
5. Solo.......Miss J. N.
6. Trio of Belisario.......Donizetti. M'lle Aron, Messrs. Price and Plato.

Henry U. Frankel.......Pianist.

The pianos used on this occasion are of the celebrated factory of Deckers Brothers, of New York, kindly loaned by Mr. Louis Tripp.

Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8.

Tickets for sale at all the music stores, principal hotels, and by M. Aron. Seats can be secured without extra charge at Louis Tripp's. fe6 d3 Su&Th

Masonic Temple

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

The Masonic Dramatic Club

Will present, for the benefit of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society, Douglas Jerold's charming domestic drama, in 2 acts,

THE RENT DAY.

During the drama the tableaux "The Rent Day" and "Distraining for Rent," from Sir David Wilkie's pictures.

And the burlesque extravaganza

THE LADY OF LYONS,

With all the original music. Incidental to the burlesque, a beautiful fancy dance, under the direction of Prof. Mueller.

The new scenery painted by J. H. West.

A full and efficient orchestra.

ADMISSION—Parquette 75 cts; Family Circle 50 cts.

Reserved seats may be procured without extra charge at W. H. Warner's cigar and stationery house, No. 8 Masonic Temple.

Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon,

At 3 o'clock,

POOR PILLICODDY and LADY OF LYONS, TRAVESTIE.

Admission to Matinee 50 cts; children half price. fe6 d6

Weisiger Hall.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, WITH ONE MATINEE, Commencing on

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 7, 1870.

Directress.......Miss ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD).

First appearance in Louisville of the great, inimitable Musical Genius, Author, and Composer

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD

AND

Miss ALICE DUNNING (Lingard)

And their renowned Company from the grand Opera House, New York.

At each representation, Mr. Lingard will give

20 SKETCHES,

As given by him over 3,000 times in Europe and America.

The box sheet will be opened at D. P. Faulds' music store, 70 Main st., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 9 o'clock, and will remain open each day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats can be secured without extra charge.

☞ Only Grand Lingard Matinee at 2 o'clock Saturday, Feb. 12.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cts; Family Circle 50 cts.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; begin at 8. Carriages ordered at 10:30. fe6 d3

MASQUERADE COSTUMES

A NEW and rich assortment for ladies and gents at MRS. LEISSON'S dressmaking establishment, 263 Jefferson st., bet. 7th and 8th. ja30 SuTu&Th

ROLLER SKATING

At the Rink

THURSDAY and Saturday nights from 7 to 10, every morning and afternoon, Saturday afternoon excepted. ja4 dtf

PUBLIC SALES.

Valuable Muhlenberg County Lands at Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Nelson Circuit Court, rendered at the April term, 1869, in the case of J. D. Elliott, et al., plaintiffs, against Henry Nicholls, et al., defendants, the undersigned commissioner will, at the court-house door, in the town of Greenville, Muhlenberg county, Ky., on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1870, (it being County Court day), expose to sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, in equal installments, the tract of land mentioned in said decree as lying in Muhlenberg county, Ky. Said tract of land contains about 400 acres, and lies on Green river, about 2 miles below the town of South Carrollton, Ky.; 300 acres of said tract lie immediately on the river, and is good farming land and well timbered—plenty of poplar and oak timber, suitable for stave timber; 100 acres lie in the ridges, and upon said 100 acres there is a

VALUABLE COAL BANK.

The Commissioner, in making said sale, will offer said land, both in parcels and entire, and will accept such bids as will bring the most money.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with good security, bearing interest from date, and having the force of a judgment. A lien will be retained upon said land to secure the payment of the purchase price. This Jan. 29, 1870.

fe8 d10 THOS. M. MORGAN, Comm'r.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN.......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL.......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 5 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES.......Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE.......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. ja11 dtf

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents office No. 26 Fourth st.
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

SHAMROCK.......GEO. W. CULLUM, Master.

Leaves for the above and all intermediate points on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M., positively.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.

ja28 d3m MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR.......GILMORE, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 8th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

R. C. GRAY.......WHITAKER, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 8th inst., at 10 A. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

INDIANA.......M. E. NEAL, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Wednesday, the 9th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't and Agent.

Regular Packet

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River.

FALLS CITY.......Capt. J. A. ROBINSON.

Will leave on Wednesday, the 9th, at 4 P. M., from city wharf.

fe8 d2* THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Nashville Packet—For Clarksville and Nashville.

ROB'T MOORE.......JOHN FERRELL, Master.

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Little Rock, Van Buren, and Fort Smith.

AMERICA.......R. A. FOAGE, Master.

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 5 P. M. positively.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For New Orleans and Ouachita River, Direct.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer

WADE HAMPTON.......JOHN W. TOBIN, Master,

Will leave Tuesday, the 15th, at 5 P. M.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

N. B. The Wade Hampton will give through receipts to Monroe, Trenton, Camden, Arkadelphia, and all points on Ouachita river. M. W. S.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

MARY HOUSTON.......L. B. DUNHAM, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 12th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

P. W. STRADER.......A. STEIN, Master,

For New Orleans on Tuesday, the 8th, at 5 o'clock P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 10 A. M.

d31 dtf FRANK CARTER, Supt.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORMAN, Agent,
au20 dly No. 61 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master.......W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

apr10 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

au20 dly J. W. FORMAN, Agent, No. 61 Fourth Street.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—2 black smiths, 1 cooper, 7 gardeners, 10 farm hands, 4 men and wives; also situations for clerks, salesmen, drivers, porters, &c. Persons can find help free of charge at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS—25 men on children's turn casks. Best of wages paid. Apply immediately at 133 Market st. J. LEMOGES.

WANTED—SHOE-FITTERS—Two or more girls to fit ladies' shoes. Experienced hands with machines preferred. Apply to Shoe Factory corner Third and Market. R. L. STEVENS.

WANTED—SALESMEN—Two energetic and experienced salesmen who have heretofore sold millinery and fancy goods in a wholesale house. None others need apply. Inquire at 171 Main st., north side. fe8 d6

WANTED—GOOD BOARD AND ROOM—By a single gentleman. Private family preferred. Address "Merchant," this office.

WANTED—MAN—To take charge of a department; also, two salesmen. Call or address H. TROUTMAN, 134 W. Main st.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPING—By a competent book-keeper, who has leisure time, an engagement to write up books for parties whose business is not sufficient to keep a regular book-keeper. Address M. S., this office. fe8 Su&Tu*

WANTED—SALESMAN—By a wholesale liquor house, to engage a salesman, well acquainted with the trade in Louisville, the West, and south, to sell pure Bourbon whiskies. To a No. 1 man a liberal salary or commission will be paid. Address, with references, P. O. Box 39, Cynthiana, Ky. fe6 eodlm

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE—By the 1st of March, a small house, containing 5 or 6 rooms. Rent must be moderate. Any one having such as one will find a good tenant by addressing and stating terms, M. C., this office. fe6 eod6

WANTED—SITUATION—A young man, who is a graduate of the University of Virginia, desires a school, or a situation as tutor in a private family. Address WM. M. WILSON, Caverna, Ky. ja28 deod6*

WANTED—HEMP—We are prepared to pay cash for choice hemp, delivered here or on Lexington and Frankfort R. R. W. A. RICHARDSON & SON, No. 36 Fourth st. fe6 d10

WANTED—OCCUPANTS—For two desirable front rooms, with or without boarding, at 165 Sixth street, between Green and Walnut. Apply immediately. fe6 d3*

WANTED—BOARD—By a gentleman and wife. For good accommodations a fair price will be paid. If desirable, will supply all furniture except carpet. Address A. B. X., Postoffice. fe6

WANTED—PIGEONS—400 Pigeons, full plumage, at WALKER'S EXCHANGE. fe6 d3*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., Agents. fe6 d3*

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For a popular portrait just in press. Money fast; free-class men need apply at 68 Third street, up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county of Kentucky, for the Parham Family Sewing-Machine, the lightest-running and most easily operated Shuttle Machine made. Will perform a greater variety of work than any other Family machine. For circular and terms address SHAW & CARPENTER, 162 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. ja21 Tu&Fri*

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n27 dly

WANTED—AGENTS—$250 per month, to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to agents. This is the most popular sewing machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine. 100,000 sold, and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an agency. Send for circulars. ☞ Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. n17 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. n17 d3m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE—A bargain can be had if called for soon. Inquire of Dr. YATES, 183 Second, or of J. W. SMITH, attorney at law, No. 4 Court Place. fe8 d2*

FOR SALE—LOTS—A valuable lot on the west side of Second street, between Broadway and York; also one on the northwest corner of Breckinridge and Floyd. Apply to LOVING & McGOODWIN, 322 Main st. fe6 eod6f

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by J. S. Lithgow & Co. MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 116 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FIRE-PROOF SAFE—Dodd's make (cost $600, and used but a few months)—for $350. Apply to S. T. MOORE & CO., corner Fourth and Main. fe6 d6

FOR SALE—PIANO—A very nice, small piano, six-octave, will be sold cheap for cash, or rented, rent to go towards payment of the same. Apply at 114 Third street. C. HAGAN. fe4 df

FOR SALE—BOAT—The towboat Neville, in good running order. For particulars, apply at office Bridge Company, corner of Main and Second streets. fe3 d3

FOR SALE—LOTS—Some very desirable bldg lots on Broadway and Jacob streets. MERIWETHER & ISAACS, No. 116 West Jefferson, bet. Third and Fourth. fe3 d6

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL AND MACHINERY—Nearly new—situated on the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. Apply to H. J. LEWIS, at Planing Mill, Tenth street. de5 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 33 feet front by 180 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, iron railings, and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets. au23 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—325 ACRES TIMBERED LAND, in Nelson county, 1 mile from the Lebanon Branch Railroad, and 3 miles above New Haven. It has the very best of timber, and a large amount of iron ore and hoop poles on it. I will take $6,000 in cash, or in good saleable goods or city property in exchange for the same. Any one writing will address J. F. McKAY, Whitesville, Daviess county, Ky. fe6 d3*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN PROPERTY—FARM—Of 180 acres, all inclosed and in a high state of cultivation, near Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 12 miles out, and on a turnpike leading to the city. The stock, grain, and farm implements are offered with the farm. Also a smaller tract in same neighborhood. Credits or exchanged as above. Address R. H. FIELD, Shepherdsville, Ky. fe8 d3*

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—Containing 70 acres of choice land, ¾ mile north of Beard's Station, L. C. & L. Railroad. The improvements are a beautiful Swiss cottage, containing eight rooms, besides kitchen and pantry, large hall, cellar, servants' house detached from main building, ice-house, smoke-house, spring-house, dairy-house, stables, &c., over 1,200 fruit trees, of all kinds, now bearing, and a young orchard of choice fruit set out. This place is capable of division into four or five desirable places. For particulars and terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS. n7 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—And fixtures for sale—under the Louisville Hotel, adjoining ladies' entrance. Inquire of Dr. ALEX. FORSYTH, office corner Seventh and Jefferson. fe8 d3

FOR RENT—A BRICK COTTAGE—On Broadway, above First, south side. Apply next door. Rent $30 per month. fe8 d2*

FOR RENT—3 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board; furniture all new; suitable for young gentlemen or families. No. 38 Jefferson st., bet. First and Second. fe6 eod6

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large, elegant brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, stable, servants' rooms, and large lot, situated on the north side of Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Apply to B. C. LEVI, No. 20 Fourth street. fe5 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—The dwelling-house No. 267 Preston street, between Madison and Chestnut. Price $600 per annum. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, No. 7 W. Main st. fe4 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick, with basement and attic, containing 12 rooms, in good order, on corner of First and Walnut sts. Apply to GREENE & CO., 91 West Main st. ja31 dtf

FOR RENT—38 ACRES RICH GARDEN LAND—Adjoining the city, has on it a two-story brick house, fine vegetable cellar; good well in the yard. Apply at KENNEDY & IRWIN'S coal office, 164 Third street. de8 dtf

LOST.

LOST—A FUR CAPE—On Thursday night, Feb. 3, bet. the entrance of Masonic Temple and corner Fourth and Green sts. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Mrs. GORMAN'S table, at the Orphan's Fair. fe8 d4

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two or three delightful rooms, with the very best and cleanest of cooking, can be had by first-class applicants at the north side double brick house, just north of the terminus of Fourth-street cars. Reference, W. N. Haldeman, Esq. ja27 d14*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of P. G. MURPHY, petition for final discharge filed Feb. 4, 1870. By order of Court, the creditors of P. G. Murphy, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, at Lebanon, Ky., on the 15th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee, Lebanon, Ky. fe8 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Kentucky, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1870. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THOMAS H. WILLETT, of Loretto township, in the county of Marion and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. fe1 Tu3

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale.

FARM, in Shelby county, Ky., situated on the waters of Long Run, about 20 miles from Louisville, Ky., beginning on a line with Wm. Griggs' farm, containing about 257 acres, with improvements thereon, known as Major John G. Stoll's farm, also farming utensils, wagons, horses, &c., to be sold on the 12th day of February, 1870, on the farm, at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on day of sale. I also offer said farm at private sale up to day of sale.

J. B. STOLL,
No. 38 Beargrass st., Louisville, Ky.

ja13 d7Tu&Thim*

A MILL FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., I will offer to the highest bidder my grist and circular saw-mill, situated on the farm of Jas. Clore, 2 miles above the city on the river road. The mill is in perfect order, with a complete outfit, and has capacity for 1,000 feet lumber and 15 bush. corn per hour. The neighborhood is plenty of timber within easy reach to run the mill for two years. The mill is susceptible of easy removal. The inability to attend to both the mill and my farm alone induces the sale. Terms at sale.

fe6 eod7* W. H. BOOKER.

FOR SALE.

THE OSBORNE HOUSE, including five acres of land, situated at the crossing of the Memphis and Louisville and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, and terminus of the Mississippi Central Railroad, at Humboldt, Tennessee. There are now

Five Daily Mail Trains Breakfasting and Taking Supper.

The house contains about forty rooms, with all the necessary out-houses, good wells, &c. Such property seldom in the market, and capitalists should examine prospect of this Tennessee. The house, paying property in West Tennessee. The house, will be offered to the highest bidder on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870. Terms made known on day of sale.

fe5 BARNES & ROE.